HOLYROOD CHAPEL.

1st View.

Pub.d by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, Jan.1, 1813.

MONASTIC AND BARONIAL REMAINS,

WITH OTHER INTERESTING

FRAGMENTS OF ANTIQUITY,

IN

England, Wales, and Scotland.

ILLUSTRATED BY UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED PLATES.

BY G. J. PARKYNS, ESQ.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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INDEX

TO THE

SECOND VOLUME.

(Alphabetically arranged.)

	Page
Abbotsbury Abbey, Dorsetshire	153
Anthony's, St. Chapel, near Edinburgh	129
Aberbrothwick or Arbroath, Forfarshire (1st View)	75
Aberbrothwick or Arbroath, Forfarshire (2d View)	77
Barking Abbey Gate, Essex	61
Battle Abbey, Sussex	105
Berwick, North (1st View)	143
Berwick, North (2d View)	145
Becknaire Priory, Essex	5
Blackmore Priory, Essex	79
Borthwick Castle, Midlothian (1st View)	115
Borthwick Castle, Midlothian (2d View)	119
Carew Castle, Pembrokeshire	151
Carisbrook Castle, Isle of Wight	159
Castleton, or Peak's Castle, Derbyshire (1st View)	135
Castleton, or Peak's Castle, Derbyshire (2d View)	139
Catherines, St. near Guildford, Surry	107
Codnor Castle, Derbyshire	49
Croxton Castle, near Paisley, Renfrewshire (1st View)	85
Croxton Castle, near Paisley, Renfrewshire (2d View)	87
Dale Hermitage, Derbyshire	*53
Dale Abbey, Derbyshire	57
David's, St. College	21

	Page
Dudley Castle, Staffordshire	133
Dunfermline Abbey, Fifeshire (1st View)	17
Dunfermline Abbey, Fifeshire (2d View)	19
Dunbar Castle, Haddingtonshire (1st View)	43
Dunbar Castle, Haddingtonshire (2d View)	45
Garstang Castle, Lancashire	163
Hailes Castle, Haddingtonshire	65
Hawarden Castle, Flintshire	25
Holyrood Chapel, Edinburgh (1st View)	1
Holyrood Chapel, Edinburgh (2d View)	3
Manorbeer Castle, Pembrokeshire	83
Middleham Castle, Yorkshire	7
Margam Abbey, Glamorganshire	155
Mayfield Palace, Sussex	89
Netley Abbey, Hampshire	*91
Newark Castle, Nottinghamshire (1st View)	69
Newark Castle, Nottinghamshire (2d View)	*71
Nottingham Castle Gate, Nottinghamshire	103
Pembroke Castle, Pembrokeshire	167
Queen's Ferry Abbey, Frith of Forth, near Edinburgh	125
Red Cross, Hereford (1st View)	33
Red Cross, Hereford (2d View)	37
Restalrig, near Edinburgh	41
Richmond Palace, Surry	*149
Roslyn Castle, Edinburghshire (1st View)	27
Roslyn Castle, Edinburghshire (2d View)	31
Scampton Gate, Lincolnshire	*111
Thetford Priory, Norfolk	121
Walsingham Abbey, Norfolk	*93
Wingfield Manor House, Derbyshire (1st View)	9
Wingfield Manor House, Derbyshire (2d View)	*13
Wolvesey Castle, near Winchester, Hampshire, (1st View)	95
Wolvesey Castle, near Winchester, Hampshire, (2d View)	99

MONASTIC AND BARONIAL

REMAINS,

&c. &c.

HOLYROOD ABBEY,

EDINBURGH.

FIRST VIEW.

THE accompanying delineation, ranging from the north-west corner towards the eastern window, presents an inner view of the chapel royal, heretofore part of the abbey church of St. Augustine at Edinburgh, as will be explained in the description attached to the plate immediately subjoined: this interesting *morceau* displays such traces of its former grandeur, and specimens of the light and elegant style in which it originally was erected, as can scarcely be equalled. The clustered columns, from whence sprung the grand arches of the roof on the south side, remain entire; on the north they are, however, generally destroyed, owing to the falling in of the upper part, which took place on the 2d of December, 1768, since which period it has been suffered to remain a ruin.

In the seventeenth century Holyrood chapel was used as the parish church of the Canon gate; when Charles II. resolving it should be appropriated to all the purposes of a chapel royal, released it from its parochial duties. It was afterwards, by James, ornamented with handsome decorations, intending therein to celebrate the ceremonies of the order of the Thistle; when, by an infuriated populace, in the year 1688, the splendid throne, the elegant stalls for the twelve knights companions, with all the insignia, as well as the whole interior, were destroyed. From this occurrence, in consequence of the place being neglected, the roof gradually decayed; a memorial, however, praying repairs, was presented to the barons of the Exchequer by the Duke of Hamilton, heritable keeper of the palace; when persons were appointed to superintend the execution of the same, but probably to a want of skill, or to the loading of its light walls with cumbrous masonry, is to be attributed the catastrophe already stated, a circumstance that cannot be sufficiently deplored.

Until very lately it was the indecent custom to shew many of the sculls, &c. of such royal personages as had been buried here, especially those of James V., of Queen Margaret, and of Lord Darnley, whose thigh bone fully confirms his gigantic stature; this charnel-house exhibition is not now, and it is devoutly to be hoped never will again be, permitted.

HOLYROOD CHAPEL.

2.nd View.

Pub.d by Longman Hurst Rees Orme & Brown Paternoster Row

HOLYROOD ABBEY,

EDINBURGH.

SECOND VIEW.

THE annexed representation of this celebrated place exhibits the exterior east end of the church, belonging to an abbey founded for monks of the order of St. Augustine by King David I., who brought the first inhabitants from St. Andrews, to this his *domus sancta crucis*. This religious monarch not only presented to the institution estates of very considerable value, but granted extraordinary privileges, and a very extensive jurisdiction, indeed such as but few religious houses could boast of; the former was the right of trial by duel, and likewise by fire and water ordeal. The successors of David imitating his example, with royal munificence, added considerably to the wealth of the place, until it arrived at a degree of splendour not to be surpassed in Scotland, having several subordinate cells or priories depending on it; particularly St. Mary's Isle, Blantire, Rowendell, Crusay, Cransay, &c. and possessing large rents in wheat, bear, oats, capons, hens, fish, &c. &c. independently of other revenues, which at the Reformation amounted to £2926 Scots, when a considerable part of the same, situated in the city and its

environs, were vested in the Earl of Roxburgh, who in 1636 sold to the town council of Edinburgh several superiorities, afterwards confirmed to them by Charles I.

Grose, in his Antiquities, amongst other particulars, relates that to the church of Holyrood Abbey there belonged a brazen font of curious construction; this sacred vessel, during the war which raged between England and Scotland in 1543, became the spoil of Sir Richard Lea, knight, a captain in the pioneers; by him, on his return to the south, it was presented to the abbey of St. Albans, Hertfordshire; previous to which he caused an inscription to the following purport to be engraved thereon, alleging, that this sacred deposit of holy water, once for royal baptisms, would in future be employed for the same purpose indeed, but by the lowest and most servile of the English nation. In the following century its degradation ceased, the necessities of the times converting it into money. In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Pennant, likewise describing this abbey, states that it suffered dreadfully from an invasion of the Duke of Somerset, who in 1547 plundered the church of its lead and bells; this circumstance was the more distressing, as, but four years previously, the English having penetrated to the capital, destroyed the palace by fire, the body of the church being the only part that escaped the conflagration.

On the left, over the wall, is introduced part of the east front of the now existing palace, together with a small portion of Salisbury Craig, just beyond the boundaries of the royal park.

BECKNACRE PRIORY.

Pub.d by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, Jan.1. 1815

BECKNAIRE PRIORY,

ESSEX.

This religious house, founded for the order of Blcak Canons, was endowed with part of the possessions of Maurice Fitz Geoffry of Teratai, sheriff of Essex, (who dedicated the same to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Baptist) and erected on the spot where previously had been the cell of an hermit. Although patronized by king Henry II., and said to have been built partly at his expense, yet it never was in affluent circumstances; on the contrary, to this probably might be attributed the embarrassments in which it was involved; for it is recorded, that about the beginning of the year 1506, the monastery of Becknaire, through the neglect of its superiors, was rendered incapable of supporting itself, and became so very poor, that at the death of Edmund Goding, the then prior, only one monk remained on its establishment; it was therefore considered deserted and abandoned: King Henry VII. in consequence, on the 21st of April 1509, was induced to grant a licence, whereby the site, with all the lands belonging to it, were incorporated with the convent of Elsfingspittle without Cripplegate in London, reserving however a manor

in Woodham Ferrars, which became annexed to the hospital of St. Bethelem, near that city.

Becknaire is situated in a country possessing an extremely fertile soil, diversified with hills and luxuriant valleys, and chequered with woods and fields of corn; its demesnes were partly in the parish of Woodham Ferrars, and partly in that of Danbury, adjoining to which is perhaps the highest hill in Essex; on whose summit are the vestiges of a camp, said to have been a strong hold of the Danes when they ravaged that part of England, then under the dominion of the Saxons, and before the whole kingdom was united under Canute the Great.

To convey a general idea of the value of land at the death of the last prior, Edmund Goding, it will not be improper to state its possessions at large. By an inquisition then taken they are described to consist of the manor of Becknaire, and thirty messuages, three hundred acres of arable, forty of meadow, sixty of wood, five hundred of pasture, sixty-two of marsh, and £5 yearly rent, with a court leet, and view of frank pledge in Woodhouse Ferrars, Danbury, Norton, Steeple, Chelmsford, Mayland, Stow, East and West Henynfield, Purle, Burnham, and Downham, together with about £40 : 10*s.* per ann.

The remains of this priory, now a farm-house, but fast falling to decay, are given in the annexed view, which was taken in September, 1803.

MIDDLEHAM CASTLE,

YORKSHIRE,

Built about 1190 by Robert, surnamed Fitz Ranulph. In the reign of Henry III. it came, by marriage, to Lord Robert de Nevil. King Edward IV. was imprisoned here by the Earl of Warwick (after he had taken him in his camp), but the Archbishop of York, brother to the earl, permitting the king to hunt in the park, he made his escape; and not long after, defeated and slew his enemy at Barnet. In this castle Edward, the only son of Richard III. was born.

The last inhabitant of Middleham Castle was Sir Henry Lindley, knight, 1609; and it is said to have been demolished by Cromwell, but history does not confirm the tradition.

Leland informs us the inner part of Middleham Castle was the work of Fitz Randolph, and the outer part of Lord Neville. The keep is an oblong square, and massy towers project from each corner, and the middle of two sides; these towers have defied for ages the ravages of time, and the effort of man, to destroy them; and their foundations having been carried away, the ruins hang

frightfully over the head of the observer. Within has been a spacious hall, the windows of which, and the vaulted arches, appear as if hewn out of a solid rock, from their surprising thickness and strength. The outward building surrounding this keep, is broken into numerous parts. A general view of this fine castle is seen to great advantage from the south-east; on this side was the chapel, a part of which, and an angle of the keep, are represented in the annexed plate, which, from their singular appearance, were chosen in preference to a more general view.

Two miles hence, in a pleasant retired spot, are the small remains of Coverham Abbey, and two very perfect stone figures of cross-legged knights, placed on each side the garden door at a house adjoining.

This View was taken September 28, 1789.

WINFIELD MANOR-HOUSE,

DERBYSHIRE.

FIRST VIEW.

This venerable fabric, of historical importance, from the many interesting circumstances transacted within its walls, was said to have been erected by Ralph Lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VI. There are however strong grounds for supposing that an ancient manor-house of the Lords of Winfield, was previously situated near a spot whereon, for upwards of a century, has been the Peacock Inn, close to which is the Derby turnpike-road, about a mile from the present ruin. This supposition arises from the permission given in very early times to J. Detteriz to have (saving the right of the mother church at Winfield) divine service performed in a chapel at Linbery, adjoining to the site whereon Upton-hall, the reputed manor-house, once stood, not more than an hundred paces from the celebrated road constructed by the Romans, leading from Chesterfield to their station at Little Chester near Derby.

The noble personage who erected this magnificent place, was most probably at that time Lord High Treasurer of England; purses, or otherwise bags of office,

carved in stone, are to be found on many parts of the building, particularly over the gateway leading to the quadrangle; thus corroborating the testimony of Camden, who says, that at Coley Weston in Northamptonshire, (enlarged by this same Lord Cromwell) there were also similar ornaments. The situation his lordship chose for this house, though not possessing the very romantic features prevalent in the north of this county, is nevertheless picturesque and majestic; the rising ground on which it stands boldly skirts a vale, watered by the Amber, a rivulet which, though of no very great importance, yet frequently overflows the neighbourhood. The prospects from the house are various and extensive; those of the house itself particularly interesting; not one, however, more so than the approach delineated in the annexed view, especially when illuminated by a splendid setting sun; it then leads the imagination to contemplate the fascinating scenes of former days; induces the mind's eye to recur to hospitable chivalric revelry, and then sees with Milton in his l'Allegro

"——— throngs of kings and barons bold,
In weeds of peace high triumphs hold:"

But a nearer approach, alas, announces the desolating hand of time over an edifice that once proudly reared its massive towers aloft!

This mansion, when entire, was on a most extensive scale; it consisted of two courts environed with appropriate

buildings; the north court contained a noble hall, in which was a most magnificent gothic octagonal window; the remainder of this range was occupied by the chapel and great state apartments; of these, however, but few relics are left. On the eastern side nothing remains save fragments of external walls; whilst the outer, and its broken turrets towards the west, only survive. The other or south court, communicating with the former by an arched gateway, consisted principally of offices, into which, on the east, was the principal entrance from the country.

This View was taken in the year 1806.

WINFIELD MANOR-HOUSE,

DERBYSHIRE.

SECOND VIEW.

In the preceding pages, descriptive of the first view of Winfield Manor-house, it was intimated that the communication between the north and south courts was through an arched gateway: this object, considered of sufficient importance for the pencil, forms the second view, which likewise includes part of the great tower at the western extremity of the building.

Winfield is rendered of historical importance from the imprisonment here of Mary Queen of Scotland, under the Earl of Shrewsbury, by order of Elizabeth; and since then in consequence of its imposing attitude in the reign of Charles I. The confinement of the unfortunate queen, commencing in 1568, lasted, with certain interruptions of absence, until the year 1584; during which she was occasionally at Hardwicke and elsewhere. The apartments appropriated to her use in this place, ranged from the tower to the buildings on the north, and occupied the entire western space; these, in the memory of persons now or lately living, were considered to have been extremely beautiful. From the windows, tradition states,

frequent consultations were held with Babington of Detheske, Rosston of Lea, together with the younger sons of the Earl of Derby, a Mr. Hall and others, relative to her majesty's escape; for which attempt one of the gentlemen afterwards was executed, and Elizabeth, becoming suspicious of Shrewsbury, transferred the royal captive into the custody of the Earl of Huntingdon.

In regard to the dilapidations at Winfield, it is said to have been first materially injured by the parliament forces; but doubts have arisen whether the violence complained of was not sustained from the royalists, a party of whom, under the command of William Cavendish, Marquis of Newcastle, in the month of November 1643, took it by storm; after which the marquis appointed Hastings, Lord Loughborough, commander in chief of the forces in the counties of Derby and Leicester. This was opposed by the Earl of Essex, who, under a commission issued by him in favour of Parliament, authorised Sir J. Gill of Hopden, bart. to raise two regiments, one of cavalry and the other of infantry, with which in August 1644, he retook Winfield; the assault was made from Pintredge common; Colonel Dalby, the royal governor, was killed during the siege. Afterwards the Parliament, on the 23d of June 1646, directed the garrison of Winfield to be dismantled: from this time the building, though perfectly habitable, was much neglected; when about the middle of the last century it was, unfortunately for antiquity and taste, completely destroyed by Mr. Halton, who, to erect

a house in the bottom near this venerable pile, pulled down the most beautiful part for the materials.

The manor appertaining is nearly in the centre of the county; in general the soil is fertile; but neither coal nor lime, which are in abundance in the surrounding districts, are found here. In early times Winfield Manor formed part of the estates of Peverel, natural son to William the Conqueror; from thence it descended to the Heriz's, afterwards passed to the Cromwells, and at length became the property of the Earls of Shrewsbury, who sold it to the Hulton family and others; when by a decree from the Court of Chancery, part of the estate and the manor-house adjoining, were allotted to the former, with whose descendants they now remain.

This View was taken in 1806.

DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.

2.d View.

DUNFERMLINE ABBEY,

FIFESHIRE.

FIRST VIEW.

THE foundation of this abbey, for monks of the Benedictine order, is generally attributed to the zeal of Malcolm III.; that king did not however live long enough to finish the establishment, for Alexander the First, surnamed the Fierce, is recorded as having completed what remained undone. In ancient manuscripts it is styled *Monasterium de monte infirmorum*, from whence it should seem that it was then only an infirmary, nor did it become an abbey until the reign of David I. who, singular to relate, sent as far as Canterbury for religious men. Gosfridus, a character highly respected by Florence of Worcester for his remarkable piety, was the first abbot installed therein, in the year 1128, by Robert Bishop of St. Andrew, which he enjoyed until his death in the year 1154. This excellent man was succeeded by one of his own family of the name of Gosfridus; at the suppression, George Davie, commendator and archdeacon of St. Andrews, was the last abbot, after which the house was bestowed in the first instance upon Secretary Pitcairn. It was afterwards

enjoyed by the Master of Gray, and lastly presented to Seton, who, being created an earl, took from hence his title.

The view here delineated is that part of the building known as the fratry: the rich window to the west has all its ramifications entire; to this part is connected a tower, under which lies a branch of the public road, leading into the town; beyond the tower, in the very edge of a glen, covered with wood, is to be seen the only remain of the royal palace, in which that unfortunate monarch Charles I. was born. Grose relates, that his mother, Anne of Denmark, in the year 1600, completely restored this building, which previously had been suffered to decay. This fact he avers is sufficiently corroborated by a Latin inscription, in the possession of, and carefully preserved by, Mr. Pennant; but it does not appear that any tradition at the place exists of the foregoing circumstance: it is, however, said that a house adjoining was built for her, which only of late years has been destroyed. This might possibly have led to the mistake.

DUNFERMLINE ABBEY.

2nd View.

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DUNFERMLINE ABBEY,

FIFESHIRE.

SECOND VIEW.

This view of the refectory is taken from the opposite side of the tower, delineated in the preceding representation. The length of the fratry part of the south front, a considerable portion of which is here given, was fifty feet, its width and height corresponding; being about thirty, by forty feet. This front had nine Gothic windows, commanding a beautiful and varied extent of a rich, luxuriant, and fertile country, with the Frith of Forth in the distance, covered with the white sails of commerce: this again is backed by the port of Leith, the castle of Edinburgh towering in the air, and the sublime mountains in its immediate neighbourhood.

A chartulary, preserved in the Advocates' library at Edinburgh, states many interesting particulars relative to the early and progressive state of this abbey; whose revenues, we are told, amounted at the dissolution to £2513 Scots, exclusive of the benefits, if any, arising from a most singular grant of King David I. which entitles the abbey to receive the tithe of all the gold that might be

found in Fife or Fotheriff. The advantage accruing from so extraordinary a gift never has been ascertained.

Dunfermline, the early page of history records, shared the melancholy fate of such towns as from their situations were objects of the invader's fury; having been destroyed by fire, during an incursion of Edward I. with the exception of the church and cells. That monarch, as an excuse for the cruel outrage, stated, that his only motive for reducing the town to ashes was to prevent its further harbouring of his enemies.

The church belonging to the abbey is a large pile, singularly supported by heavy buttresses, projecting considerably from the walls. Near the north aisle are a number of stones, nine of which are said to cover the graves of as many kings buried there: but they are without any inscription whatsoever. A sepulchral stone is likewise to be seen near where the high altar stood, dedicated to Margaret, the wife of King Malcolm Canmore. This Margaret was the saint to whom the church was dedicated. That part of the building now in use is the nave; the choir, tower, and transept being all destroyed.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE,

PEMBROKESHIRE.

About the year 1365, a college dedicated to St. Mary, and founded by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, conjointly with Blanch his wife, and Bishop Houghton, was erected on the north side, and contiguous to the cathedral of St. David's in Pembrokeshire, South Wales. The only part now remaining is the chapel, of which the subjoined view gives the eastern window; through this are to be perceived three gothic pointed ones in the north wall: three others perfectly similar were placed on the opposite side. Its entire length, sixty-nine feet, by thirty-two feet eleven inches, was built over a vault, formerly the charnel-house. The chapel, when in perfect condition, was recorded to have been a most elegant building, with its inside perfectly adorned, and secured from the weather by a covering of lead. The endowment of this collegiate establishment, in revenues, amounted to £111. 16*s.* 4*d.*; which, after certain deductions of no considerable amount, left a clear annual sum of £106. 3*s.* 6*d.*—in itself sufficiently ample, in those early days, to support the members in a certain degree of

luxury, who then consisted only of a master and six officiating priests. In the reign of Edward the VIth (from what cause, or for what reason, does not satisfactorily appear), it was surrendered to the crown by Green, at that time the master, who also was subchanter of the cathedral. After this surrender, the entire fabric was suffered to fall into decay, and nearly into the ruinated state in which it now appears.

Although not immediately connected with this building, yet within the precincts of the church are other ruins, which it may not, perhaps, be irrelevant to notice. At the west end a small rivulet, the Alan, separates from this part *the close*, wherein are situated the very elegant remains of a palace, once occupied by the bishops of this see. The high walls yet in existence are crowned with arched battlements; exhibiting altogether a most singular and interesting appearance. On the west of it only fragments are to be seen. The north is generally imagined to have been always open, with the exception of a dead wall. The east contained the state apartments, wherein the bishops had their residence, it is presumed, with no small degree of splendour. Such an idea presents itself, whilst viewing the kitchen and its conveniences; especially the *four* large fire-places, each occupying an arch, connected by a pillar of considerable dimensions in the centre of the room. The Bishop's Hall, sixty-seven feet from north to south, and twenty-five feet east and west, was a noble apartment: adjoining to it is a parlour twenty-five feet square; and

at no great distance a convenient oratory, or chapel: on the south must be noticed some ruins, said to have been a wing erected for the express purpose of entertaining King John on his return from Ireland.

This building contains the hall of audience; also a large parlour, out of which a door opened into another apartment, probably the private chapel; though many imagine it to have been the room wherein that monarch slept.

This View was taken in 1801.

HAWARDEN CASTLE,

FLINTSHIRE.

No account can be obtained either of the founder of this castle, or the time of its erection. Mr. Pennant, in his Tour through Wales, inclines to believe it to have been destroyed about the middle of the thirteenth century; but that it was soon afterwards rebuilt, being styled, in 1280, Castrum Regis. In that year there was a great insurrection of the Welsh, and this castle was surprised by David, brother to Prince Llewellyn, who put the garrison to the sword, and took Roger de Clifford, Justiciary of Chester, prisoner. In 1337, the king granted Hawarden, with other estates, to William de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, in whose descendants it remained until the decollation of his great nephew John, who had joined a fruitless insurrection in 1400, to restore his master Richard II. After several grants and resumptions, it was bestowed on Sir Thomas Stanley, comptroller to the household of Henry VI. in whose family it continued for a long period, being the property of the brave Earl of Derby, who suffered death for the royal cause in 1651. Soon after which it was purchased by Serjeant Glynne,

in whose name it remained when this drawing was taken.

The castle is five miles from Chester, in a delightful situation, and consists of a keep, which is ascended to by a long flight of steps; this is the most material part of the building, little remaining besides, except a few detached fragments of the outworks. In some places the walls are fifteen feet thick, but in a ruinous state. A little room has been fitted up in the top of the castle, which commands a fine prospect of the sea and the country, in which the city of Chester is a distinguished feature. According to the information received, about thirty years ago there was discovered here a human skeleton, considerably more than seven feet in length.

Adjoining to the castle, on the opposite side of the way, but connected with it by a bridge, is a pleasant seat belonging to the family.

ROSLYN CASTLE.

1st View.

Pubd by C. Cadell Jun.r & W.m Davies Successors to Mess.rs Cadell & Davies Strand, Jan.y 1.st 1814

ROSLYN CASTLE,

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

FIRST VIEW.

THIS castle is situated on the north bank of the North Esk, in the parish of Leswade, six miles south of Edinburgh. The ground fixed upon for it was a spot where the river forms a considerable bend, so to admit of two thirds of the building being secured by the water. Before the use of artillery, no doubt can exist that, in the time of its strength, it was capable of defying the most formidable attack. Even since the invention of gunpowder, although commanded by near and superior heights, it has courted resistance, as is discoverable from breaches in the outer walls, where embrasures for cannon yet remain. These walls were rendered of prodigious strength, by buttresses erected between such opening as had been left for the reception of artillery.

The site of this celebrated edifice is as favourable for such a structure as imagination can conceive: within about fifty yards in some places, and considerably less in others, of the river, a firm solid rock rises from the sloping hill: upon this rock, at its very edge, the castle was erected; to it there was only one gate, the access by

a narrow bridge over a deep and wide chasm, evidently the effect of art, but produced with infinite labour, as was likewise the dry ditch, that guarded the only side the river does not approach. The annexed view will, however, explain more particularly the nature of the situation, and prove a better guide to the conception of its strength than any written description whatsoever. That part which the delineation cannot reach (the interior), it will be necessary to observe, was extensive, and truly baronial: the singular vestiges of the gate allow infinite scope for conjecture, as likewise do the remains of the great tower, in which are yet the dungeons and subterranean vaults of former times. Part of the old walls have been converted into a respectable dwelling, generally inhabited, during the summer season, by friends or relations of the Earl of Roslyn.

The romantic scenery about this castle has scarcely its equal in North Britain; the glen through which the Esk pours its waters may with the strictest propriety be considered classic ground, rendered such by the immediate vicinity of *Hawthornden,* an ancient seat of the Drummonds: it was there the celebrated poet of that name composed many of the works which, if history could be silent of past events, would of themselves be sufficient to render this neighbourhood immortal: but every thing here combines to fascinate and charm, by the recollection of times long since gone by. When we behold a deep and rapid stream, sometimes obtruding itself to the eye, and at others retiring amongst the thick woods which hang

upon its banks,—when we view fantastic rocks of various hue, bold and picturesque, covered with lichens, or adorned with shrubs,—when we contemplate buildings now mouldering to decay, where wonders had been achieved both by the poet and the warrior, we are lost in a profusion of delights;—these, together with other circumstances of enchanting witchery, leave an impression never to be erased from the imagination.

ROSLYN CASTLE.

2nd View.

ROSLYN CASTLE,

EDINBURGHSHIRE.

SECOND VIEW.

THIS is generally supposed to have been erected in the twelfth century, but by whom is not clearly ascertained; the earliest information on record is the gift of this castle by Malcolm Canmore, about the time above mentioned, to William de Sancto Clere, son of Waldernus de St. Clare, who came over with William the Conqueror; to him was likewise presented the barony of Roslyn. No mention is afterwards made of it in history until the reign of James II. of Scotland, when Sir William Hamilton was confined there, for engaging in the rebellion which Earl Douglas had raised against that monarch. In the year 1534, during an incursion into Scotland, it was besieged by the forces of Henry VIII.; when, after an obstinate resistance, it was taken, most probably by storm; as it is mentioned in history, that the castle at that time was destroyed by fire, together with two other important holds, Leith, on the north side of Edinburgh, and Craigmillar, on its south-east. The family of the Clares, the immediate ancestors of the present Earl of Roslyn, had many titles, and immense possessions; being at one and the same

time Earls of Caithness and Orkney, Dukes of Oldenburg, &c. &c. &c.

In the neighbourhood of this castle one of the severest battles ever recorded in history was fought between the contending armies of England and Scotland, which was thrice renewed on the same day, and thrice were the latter victorious. It appears, that on the 24th February 1303, during the continuance of a truce, Ralph Confry, treasurer to Edward I. invaded Scotland with an army of 30,000 men: these he divided into three bodies. On being informed of this inroad, so contrary to all faith, Sir Simon Frazer drew together what forces he could collect, consisting of not more than 10,000 men. With these, including the garrison of Roslyn, he marched to Biggar, fell upon the enemy so unexpectedly, that the first division was not only soon routed with horrid carnage, but driven back to the second camp, which in its turn charged the Scots, dividing the spoil, but were a second time driven back. A third attempt was afterwards made by the English, but with no better success.

This view of Roslyn Castle exhibits the archless bridge, likewise a perspective view of the ruins fronting the south; together with the singular rock, on which this stately edifice was erected.

RED CROSS, HEREFORD.

Pub.d by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, 1818.

BLACK FRIARS,

HEREFORD.

FIRST VIEW.

In the early ages of Christianity, it frequently occurred, that itinerant preachers were sent from different convents to dispense the gospel to the faithful: this custom, which zeal instituted at first, became confirmed by time, and continued to a late period. To some such cause is to be attributed that at the city of Hereford a college for Black Friars was originally founded: this circumstance is confirmed by Leland, who states, that in the time of Sir Thomas Cantelope three of the fraternity came to that city to preach; and, aided by William Cantelope, brother to the bishop, they erected an oratory at a place there called Portfelde; but being deprived of it, Sir John Daniells espoused their cause, and appropriated a small plot of land for that pious purpose. This favour induced the prelate to assist in their establishment; when he likewise assigned them a piece of ground contiguous to that which they there possessed; whereon, with the assistance of Sir John Daniells, a college immediately commenced: unfortunately, however, the civil wars of the barons against Edward II. breaking out, their patron, being involved therein, was taken and be-

headed at Hereford. This calamity occasioned a temporary suspension of the undertaking; but afterwards, by the assistance and concurrence of Edward III., it proceeded. This monarch, together with several of the nobility, were present at its dedication. Leland further states, that the king's confessor, called by him Alexander Bach, Bishop of Chester, died in this religious house, and was buried in the choir of the chapel; and further, that the king himself attended the funeral. There are doubts whether a mistake has not arisen respecting the name, no such person being mentioned by contemporary historians; nor does there appear to have been a Bishop Bach, until the time of Richard II. when, in the eighteenth year of his reign, Wharton states, that one Alexander Bach was bishop of St. Asaph, but not bishop of Chester, as before related. According to the foregoing account, these friars first made their appearance in this city about the latter end of the thirteenth century; for, in the year 1275, Cantelope was consecrated bishop of that see, which he held until deprived of it by death, seven years after: consequently, if Leland is correct, this establishment could not have taken place before the year of his consecration. Be that as it may, if a judgment can be formed from the specimen exhibited in the erection of their cross, a view of which is given in the annexed plate, the college of the Black Friars must have been constructed with elegance and taste. This cross, or as Grose terms it, "*stone pulpit*," is hexagonal, open on every side, and ascended by a flight of six steps, which

surround the whole: from the centre rises the shaft; after various ramifications, it forms an elegant embattled roof; above was the cross itself, long since destroyed. The finishing appears of excellent workmanship, and the materials so durable, that if even common care had been taken, another age might have passed away, and found it not materially impaired. There is reason to suppose that it was formerly encircled by a cloister, for the accommodation of the concourse, which, tradition states, used generally to assemble whensoever it was occupied by a popular preacher.

This View was taken in 1805.

CROSS AT THE BLACK FRIARS,

HEREFORD.

SECOND VIEW.

In the preceding account the origin of an establishment for Black Friars at Hereford has been detailed, according to the best authorities extant: these do not, however, mention how long it flourished, or the causes of its decay: the only information to be depended upon specifies, that towards the latter end of the sixteenth century, the friary was a ruin, in the possession of Sir Thomas Coningsby, of Hampton-court, in that county: and further, that on the same spot it was supposed that benevolent gentleman used part of the materials in erecting an hopital, to be appropriated to the most humane of purposes; for under its sheltering roof the maimed and worn out veteran, equally with the faithful, well-tried domestic, were, for past services, guarded from want at the close of life. This excellent institution appears to have been admirably endowed with estates of considerable value in the county of Leicester, &c. Grose justly remarks, without, however, in any wise intending to implicate in the reflection the military profession, that the hospital at Hereford is perhaps the only one in existence whereby, from private

benevolence, the soldier is rewarded for his toil, or the domestic for his services; whereas almost every other profession or trade throughout the kingdom receives advantage from successful individuals.

The members of this little community are not, however, numerous: they consist on the establishment of but ten servitors, headed by a superior, called the corporal; and a chaplain, who must be vicar of Bodenham for the time being, with a stipend of £30 per annum. The servitors are specially required to be natives from the counties of Hereford, Gloucester, or Worcester; from the army or navy, after three years' service; or from domestics, that have faithfully lived in one and the same family seven years and upwards. Each is entitled to 4*s*. 6*d*. weekly, in money, together with a sufficiency of bread and beer. These, after admittance, cannot be removed without the commission of some offence, nor even then, until they have transgressed three times. For the first fault, admonition by the corporal or chaplain; the second, stinted for a time in the usual allowance; but, on the third repetition, expulsion from the society is formally pronounced.

It seldom occurs but institutions of this nature are liable to some abuses: the Red Hospital, as it is now called, perhaps from the colour of the habit its members are obliged to wear, is however an exception; for so excellent are the rules established by its amiable founder, that it is scarcely possible to transgress them. But as a complete check, visitors are nominated; the proprietor of

Hampton, as commander, always to be principal, with power to remove offending members, the necessary admonitions having been repeated, and substituting others in their situation. Whenever a commander neglects or refuses to act, after the crime has been proved by two lawful witnesses, before the chief magistrate of Hereford, then the justices of assize on their circuit are authorised to interfere, that the founder's just intentions should not be abused. The Bishop of Hereford is also a visitor; but it is doubtful whether in any case these auxiliaries have been summoned to aid the institution, so correctly by trustees has justice been administered.

The hospital, although not introduced into the view, being but a few yards removed from the cross herewith given, as it occupies a space whereon in part the ancient friary stood, is equally entitled to description, as also to respectful consideration.

This View was taken in 1805.

RESTALRIG.

Published by Longman

RESTALRIG,

NEAR EDINBURGH.

RATHER more than a mile east of Edinburgh are the remains of a very small collegiate church, founded in honour of the Holy Trinity, by King James III.; which, according to the authority of Arnot, was endowed by his two immediate successors. A dean, nine prebends, and two chaunting boys, were established here by King James V. In the advocate's library is a manuscript, by Mr. Hays, wherein it is related, that John Frisell, or Frazer, from the years 1493 to 1496, was Dean of Restalrig; and an object of greater importance is therein recorded, being no less than that in the year 1564, by a dean of this church, the unfortunate Queen Mary was married to Henry, Earl of Darnley, in Holyrood Chapel.

This church, though never very elegant or splendid, yet by the fanatics of the day was considered an object of idolatry: as such, when the reformation took place, it was devoted to destruction; which accordingly it underwent, in consequence of an order from the general assembly. The walls and east window only escaped the wreck. The burial-ground, particularly, exhibits an ex-

traordinary mausoleum, constructed polygonally, by the Logan family of Restalrig. Since their time it has passed through the hands of the Balmerinos, and is now the property of the Earl of Murray. Amongst the very many persons of high rank recorded to have been deposited within its walls, an inscription intimates, that there lie the remains of Lady Janet Ker, *quha* departed this life, 17 May, 1526.

No circumstance contributes more to the veneration which a cemetery for the dead ought ever to inspire than a solemn gloom, thrown around by umbrageous foliage: for such a purpose the yew is undoubtedly superiorly adapted. If to this is added the neatness observable in most parts of North Britain, and also in Wales, relative to their care of such receptacles, the effect cannot but be striking: that neatness is too much neglected in the southern portion of this land, where cattle often with impunity destroy the sacred sod, and where the noxious weed is suffered to efface every vestige of the grave. Restalrig, now used as the place of interment for such of the English who die in its neighbourhood, and for Scots of the episcopal communion, affords a contrast to the foregoing observations. There neatness reigns;—the sacred spot is secured by walls, in excellent preservation; and the gloom alluded to, as so necessary to call our attention to the last hour of man, is fully secured by a group of yew-trees, long since planted on the tumulus of earth, which crowns this singular and interesting tomb.

This View was taken in 1804.

DUNBAR CASTLE.

1st View.

Pub.d by Longman. Hurst. Rees. Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row. Jan.1 1813

DUNBAR CASTLE,

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

FIRST VIEW.

The venerable ruins of the Castle of Dunbar are justly esteemed a remarkable piece of antiquity. There is no history or tradition to fix the date of the building, or to point out by whom it was erected. Camden narrates, that Gospatrick, Earl of Northumberland, retiring into Scotland after the Norman conquest, was honoured by Malcolm Canmore with the castle of Dunbar and earldom of March, and that his posterity afterwards took the name of Dunbar.

Amongst the annals of this celebrated place, it ought not to be omitted, that, although the town of Dunbar was frequently assaulted, ravaged, and burnt, so decisive a fate, until a late period, reached not to the castle; and although it had been besieged, yet it had likewise been most gallantly and most ably defended, particularly at a singular and interesting moment, in 1336, by a lady, whom history calls Black Agnes of Dunbar; under whose command it had been placed by her husband Patrick, Earl of March, to be governed during the time of his absence.

This gallant heroine, who was also sister to Randolph, Earl of Murray, by frequent and judicious sallies on the besiegers, harassed their troops to such a degree, that Lord Montague, who commanded, finding he could make little or no impression on the fortress, at last, wearied with his loss, and perceiving difficulties to multiply against him, determined to raise the siege, and leave the country. This he effected, but not without considerable hazard. In after times, to this castle the Earl of Bothwell fled, and left the unfortunate Mary in the hands of the associate lords, at Carberry Hill. At length, it was judged necessary to expel the dependants of Bothwell: with this view, the Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, with a considerable force, sat down before the place; when, after much difficulty and labour, it was completely dismantled. The artillery mounted on the walls, with the stores collected therein, by order of the Parliament of Scotland, were conveyed to Edinburgh.

In regard to other circumstances belonging to Dunbar, although not immediately connected with the castle, yet it may not be improper just to notice the church, being an old and singular edifice, one hundred feet in length, and twenty-four in breadth; built in form of a cross, and founded by George, Earl of March, for a dean, an arch-priest, and eight prebendaries.

DUNBAR CASTLE.

2.nd View.

Pub.d by Longman Hurst Rees Orme & Brown Paternoster Row

DUNBAR CASTLE,

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

SECOND VIEW.

This castle has been remarkable for incidents important in the page of history. In addition to what has already been related, it is recorded, that after the battle of Bannockburn, so fatal to the English army, Edward II. escaped hither in disguise; where he remained some time, until a vessel could be procured to carry him away. Dunbar, at that precise moment, was possessed and garrisoned by his troops. At length, a fisherman's boat was engaged, when the English monarch embarked therein, and, after considerable perils, at length in safety reached Berwick-upon-Tweed.

As Dunbar might justly be considered the key of Scotland, and an object of the utmost importance for one or other of the contending nations to possess, surprise will cease at its being for ages the continued scene of bloodshed and dismay. It has been repeatedly attacked, and has repeatedly changed its masters. Peace, which generally gives life to splendour, at Dunbar had a contrary effect: during war, its castellated towers, frowning over the ocean, appeared in their full vigour to hurl defiance at

assault. But since the mild influence of the union has repressed every animosity, its neglected battlements have tumbled to the earth, and only scattered fragments, covering several rocks in the ocean, shew it to have been not only extremely large, but in its day most awfully formidable; so much so, that ancient records styled it Earl Patrick's *strong house*. The citadel, partly delineated in the view attached, is remarkably situated, being joined to the main land by a natural arch, communicating with a rock rising in the centre of a small cove, and from thence a gallery of stone connects it to the outer ward, which gallery being covered at all times afforded safety to the troops whilst passing to their several duties. Before the use of artillery, it was so difficult to attack, that in a great measure it might be deemed impregnable. At present, what is it the guns of an enemy cannot overthrow?—however, be that as it may, if it should be found requisite, the situation of the castle is such, that it might be again restored with effect.

In respect to the harbour of Dunbar, it is small, though when forming was a work of infinite labour and expense: its importance to the town is incalculable. So long past as the time when the Protector flourished, there is reason to suppose it was an object of his particular solicitude; since, as appears from a letter of General Monk's, dated Dalkeith, he alludes to £300 given by Oliver Cromwell, who, if not the founder of the eastern pier, at least gave a sum that in those days must appear

a liberal donation, and almost equal to the construction thereof.

At Down Hill, within this parish, was fought a battle wherein the Scots were defeated, called the battle of Dunbar; and at Broxmouth is a mound of earth, called Cromwell's Mount.

CODNOR, ANCIENTLY CONTINOURE CASTLE,

DERBYSHIRE.

Over a considerable extent of ground ruins exist, and foundations may yet be traced, of a very large castellated mansion, said to have been erected in the thirteenth century by Richard de Grey, who flourished in the time of the third Henry. This castle of Codnor was considered De Grey's chief seat, and here, early in the reign of King Edward the Second, died Edward de Grey, who held the castle, together with one hundred and twelve acres of land, in capite, as of the honour of William Peverel, natural son to William of Normandy. The above-mentioned family of De Grey was of high consideration, for amongst other confidential honours, it is recorded, that Lord Grey of Codnor was joined in commission with William D'Eincourt, in the twenty-sixth year of Edward the Third, to command, in the event of an invasion or internal commotion, all the knights in Derbyshire, and in the adjoining county of Nottingham: and King Henry the Fifth, in the third year of his reign, entrusted the Lord Grey of Codnor to escort Henry son of Hotspur, from North Britain, where he then was.

It appears from the will of Henry, the last of this family, that he had devoted a considerable portion of his life to chemical researches; and that a licence had been granted to him to transmute metals into gold. Of his attachment to this pursuit not a doubt remains; of his success but little can be said. This singular character having no legitimate children, in the eighteenth year of Henry II. bequeathed great part of his very large possessions to two natural sons, named Richard and Henry; the residue, including Codnor, reverted to his aunt Elizabeth, the lady of Sir John Zouch, as his nearest relative. This gentleman appears to have been youngest son of Lord Zouch, of Harringworth. Codnor remained with the descendants of Sir John till the year 1622, when the collieries, which are even now very considerable, together with all the estates in that neighbourhood, or attached thereunto, were disposed of by them.

The situation originally chosen for the erection of this castle was rather elevated, commanding towards the east extensive prospects. The ground plan, judging from the remains in existence, must have been very irregular. On the south side, in a large square court, were two gates; part of the wall on the west was lately entire; in the same appear two singular recesses, which conjecture supposes to have been vestiges of watch-houses in ancient times; whilst on the east is yet to be seen the castle ditch, deep and broad; and beyond, in its better days, opened a large park, containing about three thousand two hundred acres of land.

It has, however, long been converted into farms: when this took place, in order to erect six houses and appropriate buildings for the same, this ancient and exceedingly venerable fortress was made to contribute its materials, which circumstance partly occasioned its dilapidated state; but whether these dilapidations then commenced, or at what time Codnor Castle was last inhabited, is not an easy matter to determine: it is known, however, that Sir Streynsham Masters, ancestor to the present owner, resided here in the year 1712.

The view herewith given represents part of the wall towards the east, which, even at this moment, is of considerable height. The sketch was taken in the summer of 1807.

DALE HERMITAGE,

DERBYSHIRE.

THE circumstance related of the origin of the hermitage at Dale, then only known as Depedale, would appear too visionary for belief, if it had not been recorded by incontrovertible authority, and entered on the legends of an abbey, afterwards erected in its immediate neighbourhood, by a monk thereunto belonging. This venerable father states, that towards the middle of the twelfth century, a baker residing in St. Mary's street, in the town of Derby, was warned in his sleep to relinquish business, sell his possessions, and devote himself to God and the blessed Virgin, in a secluded situation, then denominated Depedale. Impressed by this powerful dream, he immediately, as commanded, disposed of all his property, and after distributing the money amongst the poor and necessitous, although ignorant of where Depedale lay, yet instantly departed in quest of it. Chance directed him towards the east, when passing through the village of Stavley, his footsteps were arrested, by overhearing a female ordering her child to "drive the cattle to Depedale." Considering the finger of Heaven thus mi-

raculously interposing, to discover to him the spot, he accompanied the little girl, and soon arrived at the wished-for place. Its marshy bottom indicated unhealthiness; and it was otherwise uninviting, being far distant from the abode of man. However, not discouraged, our destined recluse proceeded in search of a spot for his hermitage, and ultimately fixed on a sloping bank, composed of sandy stone, covered with thick umbrageous foliage, wherein, with inconceivable difficulty, a cell was at length scooped out, and a small oratory to contain an altar for his devotions. In this retirement, notwithstanding he was frequently subjected to hunger, cold, wretchedness, and want, he still perseveringly continued to pass his lonesome, melancholy hours!

In this solitude many years went by: at last, William de Rauf, son of Geremund, hunting in his woods at Ockbrook, was surprised, on approaching the place, to perceive smoke curling over the tops of the trees. Concluding this to be a certain indication of human abode, he proceeded to chastise such an intrusion on his premises, especially as, so far from having given his consent, it appeared he did not even previously surmise that any one would have dared to construct a settlement in that place. But his anger was soon converted into commiseration and pity, when the wretched inmate of the hut, covered with skins and rags, related to him his story. Rauf not only forgave and pardoned the intrusion, but immediately endeavoured to contribute to the future comfort of the re-

cluse: granting to him, in the first instance, the ground whereon the hermitage was constructed; and afterwards giving for the support of its holy inhabitant the tithes of a mill at Burgh, now Borewash.

As human nature is imperfect, the record proceeds to state, our hermit was tempted by the fell enemy of man to become dissatisfied with his situation. Religion and piety at length gained the victory, and virtuous resolves overcame the wayward ranklings of the heart. The chief cause of dissatisfaction appears to have arisen from the failure of pure and refreshing water: this, after a strict search, was at length discovered in the western part of the valley; where, and near to a spring, a very small cottage and its oratory in favour of the Virgin Mary, was with much labour completed. To this he occasionally retired, and, after a considerable lapse of time, ended his long protracted days.

This View was taken in 1806.

DALE ABBEY.

Publish'd by Longman Hurst Rees Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row Jan. 1. 1815.

DALE ABBEY,

DERBYSHIRE.

SERLO DE GRENDON, Lord of Badeley, highly distinguished for valour, wealth, and birth, was twice married. His first wife, Margery, the daughter of Rauf, alluded to in the description of the hermitage, brought as part of her dower the possessions of Depedale: his second was Maud, Lady of Alston. This same Serlo, some time after the decease of the hermit, presented the cell at Depedale, with its chapel, oratory, and the land contiguous, to his godmother during her life. This good lady, who continued to reside in the neighbourhood, had a son in priest's orders, and he performed divine service in the said chapel. Shortly afterwards, however, with the approbation of the parties alluded to, Serlo induced canons of the Præmonstratentian order to migrate from Calke and settle there. After a short period, they were able to erect a church and buildings contiguous, for their residence, which church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The prior, when these erections were completed, went to Rome, and procured from the pope many important privileges, which, on his

return, induced persons of the first consideration to frequent and benefit this religious house.

Prosperity ofttimes engenders insolence and pride: these inevitably lead to destruction. The canons, elated with wealth and independence, became careless, slothful, and indolent; and at length altogether neglected the service of the church. This conduct being represented to the king, induced his majesty to restore their entire possessions to the patron, and then commanded the monks to return to the convent from whence they came.

Depedale, however, soon had other occupiers. Six white canons of the same order arrived from Tupholme, but it does not appear that they were suffered to repossess the riches of their predecessors; for, notwithstanding they had many gifts, yet they are represented to have been six years struggling with poverty and distress. These dispirited canons, fatigued with the difficulties they laboured under, returned to their parent abbey: others succeeded from Welbeck, but being no less unfortunate, were at length recalled.

Hitherto, fate appeared determined to resist every effort made in favour of Dale, otherwise Depedale. At length, however, the endeavours of the zealous were crowned with success. Geoffry de Selecosa-mara, or Saucemere, who had married Maud, grandaughter of W. Geremund, prevailed upon his nephew and others to unite with him in re-endowing the abbey; when, having obtained charters and other necessary instruments, nine canons from New-

house in Lincolnshire proceeded thither, and immediately were inducted. This establishment again became opulent; for, independently of very considerable and large benefactions, it was further endowed with the advowsons of, and lands in, many of the adjoining parishes. At the dissolution, its yearly revenue amounted to £144. 12*s*. It had been governed by eighteen abbots; and experienced a reign of three hundred and twelve years, six weeks, and one day, from its foundation in the year 1204, to its surrender by John Staunton, the last abbot, and sixteen monks, on the 8th of October, 1539. The site of it was granted in the 35th year of Henry VIII. to Francis Poole, Esq.

The abbey church is said to have been a most superb and splendid edifice; the walls were almost entire within the memory of many ancient persons yet existing in the neighbourhood. It was described of the florid Gothic, with many windows, filled with exquisitely painted glass. Now only a single fragment of any importance remains: indeed the eastern window, the subject of the annexed view, will convey a faint idea of the building, before it was destroyed, alas, to repair the roads, and for other purposes not more highly important. The Hermitage, still entire, occasionally has inhabitants.

This View was taken in 1806.

BARKING ABBEY GATE.

Pub.d by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, Jan. 1. 1815.

BARKING ABBEY,

ESSEX.

This abbey was founded so early as the year 675, by St. Erkenwald, son of Offa, King of the East Angles, previously to his being bishop of London, for nuns of the order of St. Benedict, and by him dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Ethelburga, the sister of the bishop, was appointed its first abbess: she died in the year 676, and was succeeded by Helditha. Both these ladies were afterwards canonized.

Barking, from whence the abbey took its name, is said to have been the property of the East Saxon kings. The town was probably the principal part of its early endowment; for, in process of time, Bishop Erkenwald divided his property betwixt this place and Chertsey in Surrey, where he also founded a religious house. Barking Abbey afterwards had valuable augmentations granted to it for ever, by Hedelred, a relation of Sibba, King of the East Saxons, and by other benefactors. At length, its high power and domains placed the lady abbess paramount in all the manors in the hundred of Beacontre; and in later times

she held from the crown an entire barony, as also did the prioresses of Wilton, Shaftesbury, and Winchester, making the only four which in England had that honour conferred upon them.

This celebrated house must, from its situation, occasionally have been much annoyed by unwholesome vapours arising from the contiguous marshes; and although its site is rather elevated, it could not, until the embankments were formed, but have been subject to frequent inundations. Another inconvenience more serious in its consequences occurred from its proximity to the Thames, whereby its security at particular times became extremely critical; this proved the case during an incursion made by the Danes in 870, when it was totally destroyed by fire: nor did the abbey resume its splendour until the Norman conquest, and after William I. had resided here, whilst the refractory Londoners were reduced to order and obedience.

Barking Abbey continued progressing in improvement, increasing in value, and to be held in the highest estimation, until the dread summons for its surrender by King Henry VIII. was delivered to, and obeyed by Dorothy Barleighe, its last abbess, on the 14th November, 1539, at which time its revenues were estimated by Dugdale at the sum of £862. 12*s*. 5½*d*. per. ann.

The ancient gate, given in the annexed view, stands at the entrance of the church-yard: over this was the

chapel of the Holyrood Loft Atte Gate. " This," says Salmon, " was called the Five Bell Gate;" probably from the curfew, the recollection of which is still maintained, by the great bell of the church tolling at four in the morning, and eight in the evening during the winter months.

HAILES CASTLE.

Pub.d by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, Jan.y 1.st 1815.

HALES CASTLE,

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

These ruins, formerly a baronial residence of great strength, are situated on the south bank of the Tyne, and in the neighbourhood of Lenton. The river on which they stand rises in the same county, above Haddington; and after winding nearly through the centre of the same, pours its waters into the sea over a flat and sandy beach, about three miles from Preston Kirk. It appears from the writings of various authors that Hales Castle was formerly celebrated for its importance, and for the many interesting incidents which have occurred within its walls. The Hepburnes, in the time of Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, were owners of this place and of all the lands. Douglas, in his Peerage of Scotland, states, that Sir Patrick Hepburne was created Lord Hales, by King James III.; and the grandson of the said Sir Patrick, being the third in succession from the before-mentioned Lord Hales, had conferred upon him the dignity of Earl of Bothwell, so celebrated in history from being the husband of the beautiful, the unfortunate Mary. James VI. granted it to Hercules Stuart, natural son of the preceding

monarch of that name. Afterwards it belonged to the Setons, and continued their property for nearly a century; when, about the year 1700, Sir Hugh Dalrymple became the proprietor, it having passed into his hands from those of Seton, Viscount Kingston, and with his descendants it still remains.

Hales Castle, from undoubted authority, is of very high antiquity. Previously to 1443, it flourished in a great style, and was so important, that the possession of it by an opposing party was considered so absolutely requisite, as to render every effort to obtain it of the utmost consequence, which at length was effected by surprise *only;* for, in the night, about that period, an assault was made, and it fell by the subtlety of Archibald Dunbar. About a century later, the Duke of Somerset, in his expedition into Scotland, seized the place. Patten relates, that the Earl of Warwick, then with his grace, was nearly surprised and made prisoner by the Scots, who lay in ambush in a hill running east and west, at no great distance from this strong hold. He further adds, that the Earl of Bothwell was at that time a prisoner in his own castle.

The scenery about Hales is romantic and picturesque; yet without any very considerable rising grounds, except a hill, now designated by the name of Trapane Law, though in times past it was called Dun-pender, signifying Steep Hill in the Gaelic language. This appellation, from the singularity of its form and shape, was not unaptly used. This *lusus naturæ* rises upwards of seven

hundred feet above high water mark; and from its extraordinary elevation, preeminently towering over a comparatively flat country, becomes a useful beacon to the seaman; which may naturally be supposed the case, after being informed, that from its summit ranging towards the east an almost unbounded extent of ocean is in a manner beneath the eye, whilst on the land side, it is said, and possibly with strict truth, that part of thirteen counties are to be discerned.

This View was taken in 1808.

NEWARK CASTLE,

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

FIRST VIEW.

This ruin, the remains of a castle, rendered important from the many occurrences that at different periods have happened within its walls, had for its founder two claimants, Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, and Roger, suffragan of Salisbury. This last powerful prelate certainly built castles at Sherborne in Dorsetshire, the Devizes, Malmsbury in Wiltshire, and at Sleaford in Lincolnshire; but that Newark should have been erected by him, is rather doubtful; for, on the authority of Mr. Gough, in his addition to Camden, it is stated, that in the reign of Henry III. after a siege of eight days, it was delivered up by the discontented barons, who had seized it after the memorable treaty between the king and Lewis of France; and was by the earl marshal, to whom it was surrendered by the barons, "given up to Robert, Bishop of Lincoln; to whom it of right belonged." This naturally implies, that if Roger, or any of the see of Salisbury, had in the first instance been its founders, it would have been given to his successors, and not to the Bishop of Lincoln.

From the general appearance of what is now in existence, there is every reason to suppose that its original

designation was intended more for the purposes of good fellowship than to figure in the page of war. In those early days, however, when the person of the subject was not so well protected by the laws, when property was insecure, and when the lordly proprietor tyrannized over his humble vassal, probably a reference in its construction to both purposes might have been contemplated. Although little more is left than the walls towards the river, yet that little is sufficient to prove, even without the confirmation of history, that Newark, when in the zenith of its glory, combined in the fullest extent the *utile* with the *dulci*, and that it might be considered important not only for the defiance which it hurled, but celebrated for the elegance of its various apartments. The solidity of what remains certainly indicates that it would have been no easy task at any time to subdue it: indeed, this supposition is fully proved by the many historical facts recorded of its resistance. In the before-mentioned angle, the walls, especially those in the interior, are perfect; as is likewise a geometrical stair-case of stone, leading to the summit, from whence the whole of this building is not only overlooked, but likewise the country to a considerable distance. Against the interior of the north wall a few cottages have been erected: also, a little further toward the west is a neat bowling-green; and, Oh shame, offered to the fallen honours of this magnificent building! a portion of that tower which formerly contained the royal apartments is now converted into a slaughter-house for the Newark subscription pack of hounds!

NEWARK CASTLE,

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

SECOND VIEW.

It has already been observed in the foregoing account of this celebrated place, that writers are undetermined respecting the founder of Newark Castle: no doubt, however, can possibly exist but that its antiquity is to be traced to the reign of King Stephen; and that it is more than probable the town adjoining derived its name from the building of this important edifice, this *New-work*.

In the annals of England, frequent and most honourable mention will be found respecting Newark Castle, not more in early times, than those of a later date; during the former, both when in the hands of the king, and in those of turbulent barons; against whom, in the reign of John, it made a very spirited resistance. It is recorded that that monarch, after experiencing all the variety of fortune which it is well known attended him, endeavoured to secure his treasure, and remove himself to a place of safety in Lincolnshire; but, in crossing the marshes at an improper time of the tide, he lost the former, and was himself with the greatest part of his forces nearly swept away by the ebbing of the waters: this brought on a fever; he

had just time to reach Newark, and to make his will, before he breathed his last.

But if heretofore, and during the very early state of Newark Castle, it was signalized; the last acts performed there, before it was doomed by an usurping power to fall prostrate with the dust, immortalize its name. The loyalty of the inhabitants of Newark, of its neighbourhood, and indeed of the whole county of Nottingham, together with its reputed strength, induced the unhappy Charles to consider it a refuge from his foes, and a safe asylum for his person. At the commencement of the civil wars, the Earl of Newcastle fixed a strong garrison here, to annoy the troops under the command of General Fairfax, and to keep Lincolnshire in awe. In 1643, it was attacked by an army under Lord Willoughby of Parham, consisting of five thousand horse and foot; but after vain attempts to carry the place by storm, the siege was abandoned. Shortly after, another attempt under Lord Fairfax succeeded no better. At this time the command had devolved on Sir J. Biron, who, with a few gallant, loyal gentlemen, and others of the town and neighbourhood, withstood every effort to dislodge them. At length they were relieved by Prince Rupert, who gained a complete victory over the parliament forces; and the king, for the services of the governor, raised him to the dignity of a peer of the realm, by the title of Lord Byron, Baron Rochdale.

Although in general his majesty was considered perfectly secure at Newark, it once happened that his situation

proved extremely critical. After an unsuccessful attempt to join Montrose in Scotland, the king retired to this castle, where he continued longer than was absolutely prudent. Poyntz and Rossiter, two generals of the opposing army, hung on the borders, and formed a design so far of surrounding the place, that the king's retreat should be cut off. Charles being informed of their scheme in time to prevent its effect, to the great disappointment of the enemy, effected his escape by night, and arrived in safety at Belvoir Castle. Previously, however, to his final adieu to Newark, he had established his *mint* in this place, for the purpose of coining money for his soldiers, specimens of which yet exist.

Newark, by the king's command, afterwards surrendered to the parliament upon the most honourable terms, having for his majesty made a more obstinate and effectual resistance than any other fortress whatever within the kingdom; much to its honour, never having been overpowered by the enemy.

This View was taken February 25, 1803.

ARBROATH.

1st View.

Pub.d by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, Jan. 1 1815.

ABERBROTHWICK, OR ARBROATH,

FORFARSHIRE.

FIRST VIEW.

This abbey was founded by King William of Scotland, for monks of the Tironensian order, and dedicated to Thomas à Beckett; which circumstance obtained from King John of England a charter, the original of which is still extant, entitling the town and convent to extensive privileges throughout his dominions, with the exception of London only. To this charter was his seal affixed, exempting them, as before observed, *a thelonio et consuetudine* in every part of England but the metropolis. Pope Benedict granted the abbots for the time being authority to wear the mitre, rings, robes, and other pontifical ornaments; and in the progressive lapse of time from its first foundation to the dissolution, such had been the munificent gifts of various monarchs, and of rich religious subjects, that there belonged to it immense possessions, and in endowments considerably more than thirty churches. These donations are mentioned in such of the valuable records of the abbey as escaped the fury of the reformers; which records are partly preserved in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, and partly at Ar-

broath; by which it appears the receipts of this monastery in 1562 were, in money, £2553. 14*s.* Scots; thirty chaldrons of coals, besides wheat, bear, meat and salmon to a considerable amount; exclusive of smaller receipts by fine, cattle, poultry, &c. The last abbot, John Hamilton, second son to the Duke of Chateauherault, becoming a protestant, was created Marquis of Hamilton, the 19th April, 1509; and the abbey being erected into a temporal lordship, King James VI. by his letters patent granted the same to James his son. But it afterwards coming to the Earl of Dysart, Patrick Maul of Penmure purchased the same, with the right of patronage to thirty-four parishes.

Few places equal Arbroath, otherwise Aberbrothwick, in point of conveniences, which is a royal burgh situate on the discharge of the small river Brothoe into the sea, from whence it has its name, *aber*, which imports the confluence of waters.

ARBROATH.

2nd View.

Pub.d by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, Jan. 1. 1815

ABERBROTHWICK, OR ARBROATH,

FORFARSHIRE.

SECOND VIEW.

The view here delineated exhibits the interior remains of the west end of the abbey church, a splendid relic of gothic elegance, situated in nearly the centre of the enclosure, which formed an oblong square: its length from north to south is about 190 geometrical paces, the mean breadth from east to west not exceeding 113. On the south-west corner is a tower, converted into the steeple for the present church. The greatest part of the walls of this abbey were standing a few years ago.

The abbey church, as was universally the case throughout that part of the then known world wherein the peaceful doctrines of our Saviour were received, presented to the eye the form of the cross. From the west entrance to the transept, 150 feet, were two rows of pillars, with side aisles without the same. The length of this building from east to west was 275 feet: the breadth of the body, including side aisles, 67. The length of the transept from north to south, 165: breadth of the same, 27 feet. There were two square towers at the west front; and from ruins which remain we are inclined to believe that in the centre rose a much larger tower. One of the smaller, before

described, was blown down by the high wind in January, 1739.

Immediately adjoining to the church is a chapter-house; under the lower part a fine vault entering from the choir, which conjecture supposes to have been used as a vestry: it is strong and well built. West of the great entrance stood the abbey gate; and west from that again, on the south-west corner, still exist the strong walls of the regality prison. Remains of the abbot's lodgings, with vestiges of all the other buildings that composed this very extensive foundation, every where abound.

The site determined upon for the abbey presented the most delightful scenes the imagination could conceive: it was placed on a small eminence, overlooking the town, with an interesting prospect towards the south of the river Tay, Frith of Forth, and the intervening country; whilst the eye on the north ranged as far as the Grampian Mountains. To divest retirement of ennui, every requisite combined: the surrounding woods were fine—the views interesting—and the water so pure and excellent, as in a manner to become proverbial. Several of the springs rose on the east side of the enclosure: one of these, brought in lead pipes, supplied the abbey; parts of these at times are discovered when digging. The other springs formed a canal in the garden, the soil of which, and throughout the neighbourhood, was brown clay of great depth, covered generally with a black mixed earth, dried immediately after rain, and afforded pleasant walks in almost every season.

BLACKMORE PRIORY,

ESSEX.

The time when Blackmore Priory was founded appears not to have been agreed upon by the different writers on monastic antiquities. Bishop Tanner is inclined to suppose it was built, if not before, about the commencement of the twelfth century; but another celebrated author affirms, that early in the reign of King Henry II., Sir J. De Saundfort claimed to be its founder. To confirm this, he advances the request of Allen de Saundfort, desiring to be buried in this priory church founded by his ancestors for canons regular of St. Augustine, and dedicated to St. Laurence, which occasions it frequently to be called the Priory of St. Laurence de Blackmore.

However celebrated the monks of this house in the early period of their establishment might be for sanctity and devotion, there is but little reason to believe, towards the conclusion of the reign of monachism, that they were over scrupulous observers of decorum; on the contrary, many circumstances are recorded which give posterity no great opinion of the propriety of religious manners, or the regu-

larity said to be attendant on cloistered retirement. Perhaps the specimens of levity witnessed by Henry VIII. within these walls, who is said to have visited Blackmore for the purposes of lascivious dissipation, might have impressed that monarch with the idea that every other religious house was as abandoned as this priory, to which, no doubt, his influence considerably contributed; and consequently, from having formed such an opinion, it hastened the general dissolution. It is certain, Blackmore witnessed many of his wanton frolics. To this place his favourite Elizabeth Talbois, a young lady of respectable connections, was conducted, where she gave birth to a son by her royal paramour, whom, on the 18th June 1525, he created Earl of Nottingham, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, and presented him with a blue ribbon.

Henry, although he owed some consideration to this house, the seat of his licentious pleasures, and which he jocularly used to call his "Jericho;" yet did not spare it in his wrath, or for a moment retard its annihilation. Like his other favourites, its day of grace was past, and its services were forgotten; for in the year 1527, the seventeenth of his reign, it was dissolved, and appropriated with other property for the endowment of Cardinal Wolsey's College at Oxford; at which time it appeared the revenues amounted to no more than £85. 9*s*. 7*d*. per ann.; of which, £41. 13*s*. 4*d*. was in spiritualities. On the attainder, in 1529, of the cardinal, it reverted to the crown, and was presented January 1, 1531, to the abbey of

Waltham Holy Cross: when again, on the general dissolution of abbies, it once more came into the possession of Henry, who granted it, in 1540, to John Smyth, and in his family it continued several generations. The church, adjoining the monastery, is the only remain of the priory at Blackmore; the other buildings having undergone so many changes, that it is scarcely possible to trace a feature of the ancient structure.

This view, taken from the Cloister Court, shews the east end of the church, as it now appears.

MANNORBEER CASTLE,

PEMBROKESHIRE.

THE time when this castle was erected is not absolutely known, but, from the best authorities, is referred to the reign of William Rufus; and, what must be deemed very singular, it was in the hands of the crown from the reign of Henry I. to King James I., who conferred it on the family of Bowen, in whom it continued some time, and then by marriage passed into that of Philipps, of Picton Castle, in this county; and is now the property of Lord Milford.

Giraldus Cambrensis represents Mannorbeer as the paradise of all Wales; describing it in his time to have been decorated with stately towers and bulwarks, adjacent to a spacious haven, and having the advantage of an excellent fish-pond. Amongst other productions of which this place may have to boast is Giraldus himself, who, considering the age he lived in, was an extraordinary character: he flourished in the reign of King John, and was one of his privy council; and, besides other literary works, was the author of a curious description of Wales. He was bishop elect of St. Davids, and died there.

Mannorbeer, in point of situation, is about four miles from Tenby, near the road to Pembroke, and on the shore of the Bristol Channel. The entrance to the castle is a square tower, the only part of the building which is worthy of notice, the rest being merely boundary walls, within which is a void space, without any thing to attract observation. The walls appear to be substantial, and may last in their present state for a considerable length of time.

CROXTON CASTLE.

1st View.

Pub.d by Longman Hurst, Rees Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, Jan. 1.st 18..

CROCSTON CASTLE,

RENFREWSHIRE.

FIRST VIEW.

The ruins of this venerable castle are situated in the parish of Paisley, and near the river Cart. It was the principal messuage of the regality of Crocston, in which were included the lordship of Darnley and Inchennan, in Renfrewshire, and the lordship of Torbolton, in the adjoining county, or shire of Ayr. When this superb edifice was perfect, it is said to have consisted of a large quadrangle, with two very lofty towers, embattled at the wings, and containing many spacious and elegant apartments; of which, however, the present remains convey but a very imperfect idea, notwithstanding they impose upon the beholder *awe, veneration,* and *respect:* as a proof, however, that this place was held in high estimation, the impress on the reverse of a coinage, each piece weighing one ounce, when Mary Queen of Scotland returned from France, and after her marriage with the Earl of Darnley, by her majesty's order, represented the very celebrated yew-tree, growing close to, and perhaps coeval with the castle itself; and famed even at that period throughout the country for its extraordinary size, being no less than ten

feet in circumference to the height of seven from the ground, and spreading its luxuriant branches to an inconceivable distance. Latterly, however, cropping its head retarded its *still* growth. This tree, situated to the east of the castle, presented an object of uncommon curiosity, and was conspicuous for several miles around. The coin, above alluded to, is particularly noticed and described by the Right Reverend Doctor Nicholson, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, in his Scottish Historical Library, page 322.

The ancient proprietors of this castle and its barony were of the name of *Croc*. In early times, it is generally understood, when sirnames were first used, families for the most part designated themselves, and were called after their hereditary possessions: most probably it was so in the present case: be that however as it may, no doubt can exist but the Crocs were of considerable antiquity; for there is proof on record, that Robert de Croc was a witness, amongst others, to the charter of Paisley Abbey, in the reign of Malcolm the Fourth. The barony, together with other large property, by the marriage of the heiress of Robert de Croc with an ancestor of the last Duke of Lennox, at length came into that family; afterwards by sale it passed into the Grahams, Duke of Montroses, from whence it was purchased, about the year 1757, by Sir James Maxwell, of Nether Pollock, with whose descendants it now remains.

This View was taken in the autumn of 1807.

CROXTON CASTLE.

2nd View.

Pub.d by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, Jan.y 1815.

CROCSTON CASTLE,

RENFREWSHIRE.

SECOND VIEW.

The view given of Crocston Castle in the annexed plate is a representation of part of the interior of that once noble edifice. The thickness of its walls, the solidity of its masonry, and the skill of the architect in its erection, appeared likely to have bid defiance to time, and its majestic perfection at this hour have recorded its own importance. Alas! the universal scythe has swept down all before it; has nearly levelled its walls with the ground, and crumbled to dust its high and frowning battlements. This place, once the seat of revelry and mirth, presents an awful lesson to mankind: it points to what the proudest palaces must come to—palaces, which in these our days blaze with all the pomp of royalty and state—and are thronged with the idle and the gay—with the thoughtless, the dissipated, and the proud!

Extensive are the prospects from Crocston, wherever the eye of the beholder may be directed; and the views of it from the surrounding country are no less gratifying and important, particularly from Cardownel, one of the seats of Lord Blayntree, situated on the oppo-

site side of the river. These beautiful and highly improved grounds, seen from the castle, are interesting in the extreme: indeed it would appear as if they had by nature been placed there to dignify and adorn this proud relic of antiquity; which, to the interest it is well known once to have excited, must then have been replete, not only with external ornaments, but internal elegance. Of the former, the contiguous grounds and level spots, now covered with desolation, sufficiently indicate; but, beyond a supposition of the uses to which they were applied, of such there is nothing left to direct the imagination in its judgment. That it had its terraces, and splendid accompaniments, as well as every useful requisite, but little doubt remains; for it cannot but be supposed a spot sometimes graced by the presence of the most beautiful princess then upon earth, and which she condescended to immortalize by ordering that the exerge of a coinage should bear its celebrated tree—it cannot therefore but be supposed that this place, now a mass of almost undistinguishable ruin, had every grace the singular architecture of the times could give it, and every elegance requisite for the occasionally favoured residence of royalty and love.

This View likewise was taken in the autumn of 1807.

MAYFIELD PALACE,

SUSSEX.

THIS mansion is of considerable antiquity, but the precise time of its erection cannot now be traced. It formed a part of the possessions of the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury at a very early period, and probably long before the Conquest: the archbishops resided here frequently, as may be ascertained by the instruments of those prelates which bear date at Mayfield, and one of them is intitled "Concilium Maghfeldense, 13th August, 1332." This manor and palace were alienated from the see, by Archbishop Cranmer, to King Henry VIII., in the twenty-seventh year of his reign. This monarch promised a recompense, but it was left to his successor, Edward VI., to fulfil his father's engagements: in consequence of which, A. D. 1547, the rectories of Whalley, Blackborn, &c. were granted in lieu thereof.

At the time of Cranmer's alienation of Mayfield there was a park there, although no remains of one now are discoverable: but in Speed's Map of Sussex such an inclosure is marked out.

This mansion was granted by Henry VIII., in the same

year he obtained it, to Sir Edmund Wroth, from whom it went to the Gresham family; and Sir Thomas Gresham here entertained Queen Elizabeth in 1573. It is now, or was a few years ago, possessed by a widow lady of the name of Baker.

This is an internal view of the great hall, which has been magnificent, and bore, when this view was taken, a singular appearance, from the arched groins, which supported the roof, being now left by themselves.

NETLEY ABBEY,

HAMPSHIRE.

This celebrated ruin has been noticed in the former volume, where an inside view of it is given, together with a general account of it until its dissolution: in addition to which it may be observed, that this abbey was of the Cistertian order, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Edward. To this religious foundation John de Warrenna, Earl of Surrey, was a great benefactor, about A. D. 1242. It did not long remain in the hands of the crown when dissolved; being granted in fee to the Paulet family, the 28th of Henry VIII. It afterwards was enjoyed by a Marquis of Huntingdon, who converted part of the chapel into a kitchen, and other domestic offices; and Mr. Grose is of opinion that the building now called the Abbot's Kitchen was that erected by the marquis. Sir Bartlet Lacy, in the year 1700, was owner; and a marvellous story is related by Brown Willis of the fate that befel one Taylor, a carpenter at Southampton, who, by way of speculation, purchased it of him in order to dispose of the materials by piecemeal. It now belongs to Sir Nathaniel Dance,

by marriage with Mrs. Dummer, widow of the last possessor.

The variety of picturesque and elegant parts that abound throughout this celebrated ruin entitle it to the highest consideration. The selection for the present plate, as combining every thing interesting, has had the preference given to it.

WALSINGHAM ABBEY,

NORFOLK.

It has been observed, in the first volume of this work, that the chapel of the above abbey was founded, a short time before the Conquest, by a lady of distinction. She was the widow of Richoldis de Favarches, and her son Gethey became the founder of the abbey itself, placing herein a prior, and convent of black canons. Subsequent benefactors, among whom may be reckoned Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, Edmund, Earl of March, Robert, Lord Morley, and other noble persons, increased the possessions of this religious house, which at the dissolution were valued at the yearly sum of £3911 1*s.* 7*d.*

Sir Henry Spelman informs us, that in his childhood it was a common tradition, that King Henry VIII. went barefoot to Walsingham Abbey, from Basham, a town lying south-west from hence, and offered to the Virgin Mary a necklace of very great value. Cromwell, however, had so little respect for the lady, that in the thirtieth year of the same reign he carried away her image to Chelsea, where it was burnt; his royal master, no doubt, being accessary to the transaction.

The refectory is the object here delineated: it is now converted to a very different use, but retains among the common people the name which probably it then merited, viz. Glutten Barn. The inside of this building is capacious; the window at the west end, now walled up, and the broken groins of the contiguous arches, render this part singularly picturesque.

In the parish church at Walsingham are several small crosses, and a handsome monument of alabaster, for Sir Henry Sidney, of Penshurst, chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth.

WOLVESLEY CASTLE.

WOLVESEY CASTLE, OR PALACE,

HAMPSHIRE.

FIRST VIEW.

RECORD will scarcely reach the point of antiquity when on this spot a building was first erected. There appears, however, to have been one here so early as Kenegils, the first Christian king of the West Saxons; who, to induce Agelbert, successor to St. Berinus, to reside at Winchester, caused a palace to be constructed here, and annexed it to the cathedral recently finished, with an intention it should continue *in perpetuo* a residence for the West Saxon bishops. Whether at this time it was designated Wolvesey is very immaterial: there is, however, reason to imagine, the celebrated tribute of the wolves heads from the Welsh, which was known to a certainty to have been paid at this place, by order of Edgar, long after the time of Kenegils, fixed the present name it bears, at least there is great probability in supposing it to be derived therefrom. For a long period no very particular circumstance important to the historian occurred relative to it; but Winchester was a favourite place with the conqueror, who built a palace on the north-west side of the church-yard, which, when Henry de Blois was appointed bishop, was pulled

down, under the pretext of its being an encroachment, and the materials employed in erecting a strong and powerful castle on the site of Wolvesey, in consequence of orders having been issued to the prelates and nobility so to do, more effectually to curb and control the English; and thus it was that castellated mansions became prevalent throughout the kingdom. Scarcely had he completed this building, when its strength was proved. The Empress Maud attempted to secure the person of her cousin, De Blois, which obliged him to take refuge in this new sanctuary, nor could he be dislodged therefrom, although assailed by two of the most powerful and experienced generals of the age, David, King of Scotland, and Robert, Earl of Gloucester; who, notwithstanding they attacked the place with a large army, and continued before it a considerable time, were at length compelled to retreat in disgrace, and with dismay. In the early part of the reign, however, of Henry II. Wolvesey Castle falling under his displeasure, was partially dismantled; yet, even a century later, it was considered so formidable and strong as to occasion Ethelmar, the then bishop of Winchester, with the three other half-brothers of Henry III. to fly to it for refuge, against the Parliament at Oxford, and the assembled barons. Short, however, was the continuance of their hopes: the impregnability of the place was at an end; it soon fell to the force dispatched against it; and the unworthy prelate, with his coadjutors, were in all probability amongst the prisoners. Afterwards, being completely dismantled, in

the fifteenth century, this once celebrated place was converted into an episcopal school; in which several eminent characters were educated, especially Richard Pace, a man of uncommon learning, and great eminence, in the time of Henry VIII. Its ultimate fate now only remains to be told. This noble building, so imposing from its combination of elegance as well as strength, fell beneath the ruthless power of Cromwell; and by his orders, on the reduction of Winchester, which he personally witnessed, was totally destroyed: no longer therefore to be courted as a palace for hospitality and splendour, or dreaded as a strong fortress, for its invincibility and power.

This View was taken in 1804.

WOLVESEY CASTLE.

2nd View.

Pub.d by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, Jan.y 1818

WOLVESEY CASTLE,

HAMPSHIRE.

SECOND VIEW.

It is scarcely possible, from the appearance of the annexed view, to determine the precise form of the building in its original state; having been for the most part constructed with flint stones, it broke into irregular masses when destroyed, whereby the architectural regularity was lost: at present therefore the general effect more resembles fragments of rocks than the remains of what in the first instance was a noble palace, and afterwards a strong and imposing hold; wherein, as already has been stated, William de Blois, whilst bishop of Winchester, gallantly and successfully defended himself against a numerous force, commanded by the ablest generals.

Having in the foregoing page detailed the most important historical circumstances attached to this celebrated place, it remains only to notice as much of its original form and present appearance as may be found requisite to elucidate the objects herewith given, or to interest the reader in its behalf. The first view, although immediately contiguous to the one comprising this second,

wears a very different appearance: the immediately preceding delineation introduces two windows in an elevated situation: these evidently are of Saxon origin; and in many places stucco yet exists, coeval with the building itself, which probably would have bid defiance to the teeth of all-subduing time, had not its destruction been aided by human malevolence and rapacity.

Doctor Milner, in his Antiquities of Winchester, writing on the remains of Wolvesey, describes it as having been an imperfect parellelogram, extending about 250 feet east and west, by 160 north and south: the area, or inside of the quadrangle, being only 150 feet in length, by 110 in breadth, proves the wings of the building to have been 50 feet deep. The tower, which flanked the keep to the south-east, was square, supported by three buttresses faced with stone; the intermediate space, as well as the building in general, was composed of cut flint, cemented with very durable mortar, and being coated over with the same, gave it the appearance of freestone. The north-east tower advanced beyond its level, and rounded off at the extremity. The north wing has escaped better than the rest: in its centre is a doorway, leading into a garden, defended by two small towers. This door has a pointed arch; hence it may be inferred that it is of a more modern construction, for the rest of the building is evidently of the Saxon order. The inside of the quadrangle, towards the court, was likewise faced with freestone; and, from the junction of the north and

east wings, 'appears the most entire morsel of the whole mass, exhibiting a specimen of as rich and elegant work as can be produced from the exertions of the 12th century. The pallet ornaments and triangular fret, on the circular arches, still exist, together with the capitals and corbet busts, executed with a neatness unusual in that early period. Very little remains of the south-west wings, the ruins probably having been cleared away by Bishop Morley, to make room for the offices of a new palace.

Thus far, nearly in the words of the above gentleman, are detailed the most obvious circumstances of Wolvesey: whether it is considered as an object recalling to mind the many and various incidents relative to its grandeur as a palace, or to its prowess and might as a strong and imposing fortress, still an important lesson is to be learnt therefrom. Both upon the historic and sentimental enquirer it cannot but make a deep and most lasting impression.

This View likewise was taken in 1804.

NOTTINGHAM CASTLE,

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

PERHAPS no place, marked by the hand of antiquity, had ever more interesting circumstances attached to it, than what history records of this celebrated castle. At one period it was the prison of David, King of Scotland; who, to relieve the tedious hours of confinement, carved on the soft sandy walls of his dungeon the passion of our Saviour, in bas-relief: afterwards it became remarkable for the seizure of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, by Edward III.; and, at a later date, during the civil wars, from the display of the loyal standard of England by that unfortunate monarch, Charles I. The old castle, at that eventful moment, though strong from its natural situation, was falling into decay. At present, except the subject of the annexed view, together with some of the surrounding walls, no remains whatever exist whereby an adequate idea of that strength which contemporary writers agree was the characteristic feature of the place may be obtained. This fortress is recorded to have defended itself gallantly on all occasions; but more especially against Henry, Duke of Anjou, by whom it was besieged. During

the Barons' wars, in the absence of its garrison, it was however once surprised by Robert de Ferraris, who burnt the town, and plundered the inhabitants of all they had.

Historians are by no means agreed when the rock, on which the ancient castle stood, was first converted into a place of defence: yet it is allowed that in the earliest times, considerably prior to the Conquest, it had been a strong and an important hold. The foundation of its splendour was probably laid in the eleventh century, when several natural sons of William I. built the late castle: afterwards it gradually rose into importance.

Leland, who visited this castle, conveys the best information of it now extant. He, describing its respective parts, notices two interior courts, besides the outward ward, and details every particular, not only of the dungeon having the passion of our Saviour "engraven" on its walls, but of that well known passage, ascending from the level of the river, through the body of the rock, into the interior of the upper tower, through which Edward III. conducted his soldiers, when he seized Mortimer, the subtle minister of Isabella. This passage yet exists, and perhaps is not only of greater antiquity than any of the fragments now remaining, but coeval with the first building ever erected on the rock.

BATTLE ABBEY,

SUSSEX.

THE view here represented is part of the magnificent abbey of Battle. A particular account of its Gateway has been given in the former volume, to which the reader is referred. In addition to what has been observed respecting this abbey, it may be worth notice that the high altar of the abbey church is said to have been fixed on the identical spot where Harold and the royal standard fell. Tanner relates, that William the Conqueror designed to have placed here one hundred and forty monks, but made provision for no more than sixty. His successors, William Rufus and Henry I., were benefactors to this religious house, whose possessions, by subsequent donors, increased to such an extent, as to amount at the dissolution to £880. 14*s.* 7¾*d.* annual income. A long account of the abbots may be seen in Brown Willis's Mitred Abbies: John Hammond, the last of them, who with his convent surrendered to King Henry VIII. in the 30th year of his reign, receiving as some compensation a pension for life of £66. 13*s.* 4*d.* The other monks were also quieted the same way: the lowest allowance being that of four marks

made to one Richard Ladde, a novice. These pensions are enrolled in a large book in the augmentation-office, where are also preserved many curious instruments which relate to Battle Abbey, particularly a fine rental of it, cited by Spelman, in his Glossary, under the word Companagium, as grandis Liber Monasterii de Bello.

The country around Battle is very fertile. It has only one parish church, the incumbent of which is denominated Dean of Battle.

ST. CATHERINE'S CHAPEL.

Pub.d by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, Jan.1, 1816.

KATHERINE HILL CHAPEL,

NEAR GUILDFORD.

THIS ruin, dedicated to St. Katherine, has imposed its name on a hill, formerly known as Drake or Drage Hill, situated in the tything of Ertingdon, and within the manor of Brabeuf. On its summit a chapel was erected, *supposed* by Henry II., for the accommodation of his tenants at Ertingdon, after separating that manor from Godalming, which latter he gave to the see of Salisbury. The salary to the chaplain of this place having been paid by the crown, is a further coroboration of the surmise; and that it was so paid no doubt remains: for as late as the 14 of Henry III., 1230, John de Gatesden, the sheriff, was allowed fifty shillings, charged in his preceding year's account, as the specific sum given by him on the part of the crown to the person officiating in the chapel of St. Katherine; and the stipend was continued until the chapel fell to decay, which probably happened shortly afterwards: for it appears to have been rebuilt, by *Richard de Wauncey*, incumbent of St. Nicholas in Guildford; who, about the 29th of Edward I., purchased the site of *Hawo de Gatton, Andrew Brabeuf, John le Mareschall* and the

Abbess of Wherwell, lords of the several parcels of the original manor of Ertingdon, to hold to him and his successors, incumbents of St. Nicholas, in fee: the intention of de Wauncey was to convert it into a chapel of ease for that benefice. On his demise, however, in the spring of 1374, it appearing he had not paid the fine to the king, as directed by the statute of Mortmain, the purchase was declared void, and, being then vested in the crown, was afterwards granted by charter, dated Westminster, 15th November, 1324, 18th Edward II., unto Thomas de Constable, chaplain to his majesty, who was also incumbent of St. Mary's, in Guildford, for life: but Barnard Brocas, successor to de Wauncey in the living of St. Nicholas, contrived to keep possession of the chapel; which, at the commencement of the following reign, occasioned de Constable to petition the sovereign. In this petition, he accuses the party in possession with bribing the Lords Chancellor and Treasurer of England; and adds, that on account of the same, combined with his own poverty, he never had been able to avail himself of the late king's bounty. An inquiry was consequently instituted, which terminated to his disadvantage: the result declared, that on Brocas paying the fine, the chapel and site of St. Katharine should hold to the living of St. Nicholas for ever. From this time St. Katherine's was a confirmed chapel of ease to the same, and so continued until it fell into its present disastrous state; when that happened does not, however, appear. This ruin, within

the walls, is 35 feet 6 inches long, by 20 feet 6 inches broad: the walls, about 3 feet in thickness, were supported by two upright buttresses, which, above the roof, terminated in pinnacles: the intervals contained windows, three on each side; likewise one on the east, and another over the west door: besides this entrance, there were two others, one towards the north, and the other on the south. A circular turret, 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, appears at the north-west angle, serving probably two purposes: first, that of a belfry; and, secondly, for stairs conducting to the roof. The coinings, finials, and the pointed arches of the doors and windows, for the most part, are of chalk; but the walls themselves were of rough unhewn stone.

It ought not to be omitted, that after Richard de Wauncey had made his purchase of the aforesaid chapel and its site, he obtained a charter, dated 2d of Edward II., for an annual fair, on the eve of St. Matthew, and the four following days, to be held at this place; when every inhabitant of the manor is authorized to sell ale, on paying a small acknowledgment to the lord: the tolls arising from the erection of booths, &c., by a covenant in the grant, after paying an acknowledgment of twelve-pence to the lord of the manor, are said to have belonged, for the time being, to the incumbent of the church of St. Nicholas.

This View was taken in 1806.

GATE AT SCAMPTON,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE only name yet discovered of any owner for the manor of Scampton, anterior to the Conquest, is that of Ulf Tenise. The family of de Gaunts, who, from that period, became lords of Scampton, held it in capite of the crown. They were great benefactors to many religious houses, and endowed several of them with possessions in Scampton. In the year 1142 Gilbert de Gaunt, the then proprietor, bestowed the same on Ralph Fitz Gilbert, as a reward for long and faithful services. By him it was presented to the abbey of Kirkstead: which abbey, about the reign of Henry II., either by donation or purchase, became proprietor of the entire lordship; all which King John and his son, Henry III., afterwards confirmed.

From this period the abbot and convent of Kirkstead, as lords of the manor of Scampton, continued in quiet enjoyment thereof until the dissolution, when Henry VIII., by letters patent, dated the 19th December, in the thirtieth year of his reign, granted the lordship and manor of Scampton, together with all its farms, particularly those

called the east and west granges, (which the abbey had especially retained for their own use) to the Duke of Suffolk. After several alienations, this estate, in the year 1590, was purchased by Sir John Hart, Knight, at that time Lord Mayor of London. Jane, his eldest daughter, received it from her father, as a dowry, on her marriage with Sir John Bolles, Knight, a gentleman descended from a very ancient family, resident in the county of Lincoln, as early as the reign of Henry III.; and whose son, Sir John Bolles, was created a baronet by King Charles I.

It has not been clearly ascertained at what particular period the west grange was pulled down, to erect on its site a manor-house for the lords of this domain, by whom it appears successively to have been inhabited, until after the death of Sir John Bolles, the last baronet, in 1714, when it devolved to his sister, Mrs. Sarah Bolles, who, preferring to continue her residence at Shrewsbury, suffered it to fall into decay.

This mansion was seated in the middle of a small park, where yet remains a magnificent stone gateway, the subject of the annexed plate, erected about the reign of James the first, and, no doubt, contemporary with the mansion-house. The elegance of the gate, the ruins of walls that once encircled the court-yard, the gardens, and bowling-green, indicate that considerable splendour was heretofore prevalent at this mansion of benevolence and hospitality. Passing beneath the arch, scarcely a vestige

of it is discoverable, save some old walls now incorporated with the farm-house.

On viewing this scene the ideas are directed to past events, and to the revolutions which this spot has witnessed. That which originally was the granary of Kirkstead Abbey, and the storehouse for its winter support, was razed, to make room for a mansion of splendour and gaiety. This again has been converted into the calmer habitation of the industrious farmer; for when the last baronet descended to his grave the title became extinct, and as his body mouldered into dust, so was his mansion suffered to decay: nothing remaining entire except the gateway, a faint yet pleasing monument of its original grandeur.

After the demise of Mrs. Sarah Bolles, the estate, by purchase, came to William Caley, Esq. M. P. for Dover, and by devise from him to the present baronet, Sir George Caley, of Brompton, in the county of York.

The Rev. Dr. Illingworth, archdeacon of Stowe, and rector of Scampton, in the year 1795, discovered a Roman Villa in this parish, which he traced, and has accurately delineated in a very learned account thereof, published by him a short time since; to whose politeness and condescension this work is indebted for permission to give this view and description.

BORTHWICK CASTLE.

1st View.

Pubd by Longman Hurst Rees Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, Jan.1, 1815.

BORTHWICK CASTLE,

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH,

MIDLOTHIAN.

The Castle of Borthwick, 13 miles south of Edinburgh, was erected by William, son and heir of Lord Borthwick, which said William, in the year 1430, at the baptism of two of the children of James I. of Scotland, was by that monarch created a knight: and owing, in a great measure, to the influence his family possessed, obtained a grant under the great seal, impowering him to erect a castle on the lands of Lockwerret, *ad construendum arcem in illo loco quo vulgariter dicitur le motte de Lockwerret.* The plan adopted was nearly square, being 68 feet wide by 74 feet long; but in height considerably more, being 110 feet from the court-yard to the crown of the building, which, as it has been kept from the weather by a vaulted roof covered with flat stones, yet does, and will long continue to defy the hand of time.

The construction of this castle evinced a disposition on the part of the founder that it should for ages exist, the recording monument of his splendour. On the first floor, rooms of state, accessible by a draw-bridge from the court, chiefly consisting of an audience hall, 40 feet in length,

and a music gallery, common in those days: the remains of gilding on the walls and on the groined ceiling indicate that this apartment had once been elegantly finished; this is yet further confirmed by the chimney, where a profusion of carving and rich gilding is, even at present, faintly to be seen. The other state apartments were proportionably large: over the hall are the remains of the family chapel, and of a handsome suite of rooms. Below, on the ground floor, the domestics were lodged. This building throughout is erected with hewn stone, incomparably jointed, and excellently well cemented, 13 feet thick near the foundation, which gradually lessens to six feet under the battlements; these were 90 feet above the ground: beneath the servants' apartments, ranges of vaults, intended, doubtless, as granaries in case of a siege, were in excellent preservation: in one of them is a well, from whence the family obtained the purest water. Strong walls, flanked at equal distances with round and square towers, containing lodgments for soldiers, &c. enclosed the area surrounding this building, to which there was only one approach; every side, except the west, having steep banks, rendered almost inaccessible, from the windings of a narrow yet deep and rapid stream.

The proprietors of the castle of Borthwick at all times have been remarkable for hospitality, and equally for possessing the most honourable and the most loyal principles. In the hour of distress, injured and insulted royalty has not only here sought but found a safe asylum. The last on

record is the unfortunate Mary, who, with the Earl of Bothwell, was protected under this roof previous to the decisive, the fatal battle of Carberry Hill.

The view herewith given exhibits the west aspect of the castle: the opening in the building possesses a most remarkable echo, which was pointed out by the Rev. Mr. Clunie, minister of the parish, whose free communications and liberal hospitality entitle him to every consideration. From the summit the views are uncommonly lovely and extensive.

BORTHWICK CASTLE.

2nd View.

Publ.d by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, Paternoster Row, January 1st 1815.

BORTHWICK CASTLE,

MIDLOTHIAN.

SECOND VIEW.

On the east front, given in the annexed view, is to be observed a considerable sear, or otherwise a failure in the surface of the upper part of the building, for which various causes have been assigned: the most probable conjecture is, that it was effected by the cannon of the enthusiastic Protector, when he expelled the eighth Lord Borthwick from these walls. We are principally led to this supposition from the very perfect state of every other part of the principal edifice, and from this decayed front being opposite the hill whereon his batteries were erected. Mr. Hepbourne, of Clerkingtone, the now proprietor of the castle and domains, has in his possession the original summons sent by Cromwell, which, as characteristic of that wonderful man, is transcribed verbatim. It was written after the decollation of Charles, dated Edinburgh, 18th November, 1650, and thus addressed.

"*To the Governor of Borthwick Castle.*

"Sir,

"I thought fit to send this trumpett to you, to let you know, that if you please to walk away with your com-

pany, and deliver the house to such as I shall send to receive it, you shall have liberty to carry off your armes and goods, and such other necessaries as you have.—You have basely, inhumanly, murdered our men: if you necessitate me to bend my cannon against you, you must expect what I doubt you will not be pleased with; I expect your present answer,

"And rest your servant,

"OLIVER CROMWELL."

Ultimately to this summons the garrison surrendered, but not until it had drawn the cannon of the usurper against it. The bold and manly resistance of Lord Borthwick obtained for him an honourable capitulation; being allowed liberty to march out unmolested, with his lady and family, and fifteen days given to remove his effects.

Notwithstanding the lapse of time, the appearance of this edifice, and its towering height, fills the mind with veneration, and augments the regret that a building so strong, so well situated, and so perfect, should be abandoned to its fate; for as yet scarcely is any thing further wanting to render it an almost princely habitation than windows and interior decorations. The situation and the views, together with the combination of wood, water, meadows, and hills, intersected by inclosures, or waving with corn, render it an object of interest and universal admiration.

THETFORD PRIORY,

NORFOLK.

From the account given of this religious house by Jeffry, one of its priors, it appears to have been founded by Robert Bigod, in the 37th year of the reign of Henry I., and originally built on the Suffolk side, but by him afterwards translated into Norfolk. This powerful baron, agreeably to the superstition of those days, as an atonement for his many transgressions, conceived the idea of a pilgrimage to Jerusalem: from this, however, he was persuaded by Eltram his steward, and prevailed upon to endow a monastery on his large estates. This undertaking immediately commenced, when William de Walsom advised, that, through the medium of Lanzo, abbot of Lewes, an application should be made for a few monks from Cluni in Burgundy. The request appears to have been granted by the then abbot, on condition that these monks still were to remain subject to the Cluniac order, and the house, then erecting, should pay annually a silver mark, in token of its subserviency; acknowledging only the supremacy of the Pope, his legate, or, for the time being, the prior of Cluni. As soon as the offices, which adjoined

the cathedral church, were erected, twelve monks arrived from France, with Mulgod, as prior, at their head. During his time the building was completed, but it appears he did not long continue to govern; for *Stephen*, a monk belonging to the convent at Lewes, said to have been a man of excellent understanding and extensive learning, superseded him therein. Under the auspices of this prior the convent so rapidly increased, that it was considered necessary either to enlarge or remove it to a more convenient site, which last was adopted; and the court being then at Thetford, Albini, a privy councellor, for that purpose obtained a licence from the king, who himself was pleased to recommend a large, interesting spot, adjoining the river, and just without the western boundaries of the town, and there the foundation of a monastery, the subject of the annexed view, in honour of the blessed Virgin, soon commenced: in the year 1114, on St. Martin's day, it being then finished, the monks, with all their valuables, removed thither.

This house, by reason of the tribute being regularly demanded and as regularly paid, was regarded an *alien priory*, and therefore occasionally subject to vexations, whensoever war occurred: in all such cases, convents similarly situated became liable to seizure: however, through the interest of the Earls of Norfolk, who had long been patrons of it, it was made denizen by Edward III. in 1375. Previous thereunto, in the year 1248, about 70 years prior to this last benefit, it had obtained a general

charter in free warren in all their lands in Suffolk, Norfolk, and in Cambridge. From the reign of Edward to the dissolution the priory suffered no more inconvenience or disturbance, but continued to increase in opulence and splendour. At length, on the 16th of February, 1540, it was surrendered, together with the cell of Wangford, in Suffolk, one of its dependencies, by William Ixworth, its then prior, and the monks under him, by order of Henry VIII. who granted it, together with all its revenues, to the Duke of Norfolk. At the suppression, according to Speed, it was valued at £418 6*s.* 3*d.*, but by Dugdale only at £312 13*s.* 4*d.* It is recorded the prior for the time being was always summoned to con vocation.

MONASTERY, QUEEN'S FERRY.

Pub.d by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, Jan.y 1, 1815.

MONASTERY,

QUEEN'S FERRY.

The spot fixed upon for the establishment of a religious house, of which the annexed view exhibits the present trifling remains, was extremely interesting and convenient, being immediately near the Frith of Forth, on the direct road from Edinburgh to the north of Scotland; from the city it is distant about nine miles. This monastery, founded about the year 1330, by one of the ancient family of Dundas, for friars of the Carmelite order, is situated in the parish of Dalmany, at the western extremity of the borough of Queen's Ferry, and built according to the Gothic style then in use. The church, yet nearly entire, the only vestige existing of what the convent once was, is at present in the occupation of a carpenter, and used by him for a workshop. Such are the revolutions brought about by time. Instead of the melody of the choir, aided by the deep-toned organ—sad reverse!—the hammer, or the saw, substituted in lieu thereof, are the only accompaniment of whatever religious thoughts may arise whilst viewing a building once appropriated to prayer, but now verging to decay. Such circumstances tend

too often to disturb those feelings of gratitude which otherwise would exist towards the universal Parent of the world, whose boundless benevolence has uniformly benefited and blest mankind.

If the situation chosen originally for the monks once resident within its now mouldering walls was fine, yet there are many others in this romantic parish no less interesting. The grounds of Barnbugle, the seat of the Earl of Roseberry, are eminently beautiful: these grounds are commanded by the Mous Hill, from whose summit the views are unrivalled, not only in regard to picturesque variety, but for an extent almost boundless. The mountain of Ben Lomond is discoverable from the west; the Pentland and Lammermair Hills on the south; North Berwick-Law, the Bass Island, and the Isle of May, on the east; and the Ochil and Lomond Hills on the north. The Frith of Forth is immediately under command; beyond, and on all sides, the eye can range to such an extent as to discover parts of sixteen different counties.

Such is the parish of Dalmany—such the situation of this religious house, where plenty, comfort, and abundance are said to have accompanied the retired habits of its tenants; and where the purity of the air, aided by abstemiousness of manners, greatly contributed to the prolongation of their lives: nor are the curiosities incident to this neighbourhood (where pit coal is in abundance) less than the conveniences here found: amongst the former, perhaps the most singular is a remarkable range of basaltic columns,

almost perpendicular, extending on the south side of Dundas Hill, 750 feet in length, and nearly 200 feet in height: a little to the west lies a vast bed of valuable stone, which tradition states was first used for the erection of this convent, and in latter days worked to a considerable extent, when immense quantities were surreptitiously conveyed to France, and there employed in constructing the docks and fortifications of the port of Dunkirk.

This View was taken in 1807.

St. Anthony's Chapel.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHAPEL,

EDINBURGH.

"THIS chapel was a beautiful gothic building; it was forty-three feet long, eighteen broad, and eighteen high. At the west end there was a tower, nineteen feet square, and, as is supposed before its fall, about forty feet high. The doors, windows, and roof were gothic: the last consisted of three compartments. A handsome stone seat projected from the eastern end; but the whole has been greatly dilapidated within the memory of persons now living. By whom or at what time this chapel was built is not known.

"At a small distance, south-east of the chapel, stands part of the cell of this hermitage. It was partly of masonry, worked upon the natural rock. At the east end there are two niches remaining, in one of which formerly stood a scull, a book, an hour-glass, and a lamp, which, with a mat for a bed, made the general furniture of a hermitage. The dimensions of this building were sixteen feet in length, twelve in breadth, and eight in height."

Thus far Grose, who evidently has taken Maitland for his authority: in addition, it may not be unnecessary to observe that the general patron of these hermitages was St. Anthony the hermit, so denominated from his living in the desart, and likewise to distinguish him from St. Anthony of Padua. This saint was the patron of the chapel here delineated, which being placed on the side of a hill, elevated above the plain, commanded interesting and extensive views of Leith, the Frith of Forth, and the distant hills of Fife. Indeed this little building might have been erected as a mark for seamen coming up the Frith; who, in cases of danger, having the object before them, naturally would be induced to make votive offerings to its tutelar saint. Such hermitages were frequent on the sea-coast, in various parts of the world: their solitary tenants having no settled income, relied altogether on charitable donations for their general support.

The spot from whence the drawing of these venerable remains was taken is situate near the south-east corner: at the foot of the hill flowed a stream of the purest water, which, however, at present is but scantily supplied.

South of St. Anthony's chapel, on the summit of a mountain 656 feet above the level of St. Ann's, near Holyrood Palace, is *Arthur's seat*. Maitland conceives that it is a corruption of *Ard-na-said*, implying in the Gaelic *the height of arrows*, which in process of time, by an easy transition, might assume its present name. The

fatigue of the walk upwards to it from the hermitage is well repaid by the interesting, the extensive prospects displayed on every side. The recollection of such a spot doubtless first inspired our divine poet, Thomson, when he exclaimed—

" These are thy glorious works," &c. &c.

This View was taken in 1807.

DUDLEY CASTLE.

Pub.d by Longman, Hurst Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, Jan.1, 1815.

DUDLEY CASTLE,

STAFFORDSHIRE,

According to Camden was erected by Dudo, or Dodo, a Saxon, about the year 700; and probably from that circumstance it derived its present name.

After the conquest it was given to William Fitz Ausculph, who had great possessions in this county. In the reign of King Stephen it was the inheritance of Garvase Pagnel, who held it for the Empress Maud against that monarch, and who was also the founder of a priory-house. The heiress of this family married John de Somery, in whose name this place continued until 15 Edward II., when by the same means it became vested in the Suttons, a respectable family of the county of Nottingham, one of whom was summoned to parliament in the reign of Henry VI. as Lord Dudley. The castle afterwards fell into the hands of Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, who made considerable additions to it; but, on opposing Mary's accession to the throne, he forfeited his possessions, and the queen granted the castle to Sir Edward Sutton, Knight, son of that lord who had transferred it to the duke. After several descents, the

estate went with a daughter in marriage to Humble Ward, Esq. whose father was a rich goldsmith and jeweller to Henrietta Maria, queen of Charles I.; and it still belongs to this family, being now the property of Lord Viscount Dudley, whose ancestors are said to have inhabited the castle after the civil wars; when it was a royal garrison, and sustained a siege of three weeks.

Dudley Castle is situated on a high chalky hill, near the end of the town, which is in the county of Worcester. The prospect from it is very extensive, and the declivity of the hill is enriched by many noble ash trees.

This view represents the keep, which is by much the most ancient remain of the castle.

PEAK'S CASTLE,

DERBYSHIRE.

FIRST VIEW.

As the limits of this work are of too contracted a nature deeply to explore the researches of antiquity, or to follow it through all the intricate mazes of pursuit, only a brief explanation of the several objects can be attempted. An elaborate and scientific description of the above building, however, may be obtained, by a reference to King's fourth volume of Ancient Castles, and also to Pegge's History of Bolsover and Castleton; in the mean time observations, drawn from one or both these gentlemen, will serve to elucidate the views herewith annexed.

Peak's castle, according to the opinion of King, was originally of Saxon construction, perched proudly like a falcon's nest on a stupendous rock, nearly insulated: it impends high over the mouth of one of the most horrid and august caverns nature ever formed: on the summit of the cavern is an extensive and high hill, but the rock, on which the castle stands, is still higher, nearly square in its form, and joined to the hill, over the cavern, only at the south-west corner, by a narrow and steep preci-

pice; whilst the west and east sides of the rock are almost perpendicular, and the north so steep that it cannot be ascended without the utmost difficulty. The summit commands a most glorious view of all the country round, and of Mam Tor, the neighbouring hill, with an ancient intrenchment placed on its highest and most precipitous brow. This hill, likewise denominated the shivering mountain, has its stratum composed of slate and gritstone; the former, subject to decomposition by the action of the atmosphere, has at times occasioned a separation of parts, covering the valley below to a considerable distance, overwhelming thereby ploughed fields, buildings, and trees; which latter, of an enormous size, have been dug up from the adjacent mines at the depth of nearly 100 yards: in very severe winters, after breaking up of the frost, such large masses of the rock tumble from the summit as to shake the country round.

Pegge contends the name of Castleton applies solely to the town contiguous to this once formidable fortress, and that it takes its name therefrom: the antiquity of it is, however, perhaps coeval with the building itself, and was inhabited by the Saxons, when they worked the mines, which yet abound, particularly the celebrated one of Odin: in this castle, composed of the hardest freestone, it appears, according to some, the mine court records were kept, till removed to Tetbury. An intrenchment, called the town-ditch, commencing near the castle, formed a semicircle round the town, and terminated

at the other side, is now only in parts to be traced: in this enclosure, as likewise within the precincts of the castle, curious and singular coins and implements are discovered. Whatever the town had to boast in former times, at present but little of its importance remains: it is now generally inhabited by a hardy industrious race of miners, simple in their manners, and perfectly unassuming in their habits.

There are two entrances into this romantic vale: that one by the Winding gate, commonly called Wennits, is perhaps the most striking; it proceeds down a steep hill, rendered passable by the serpentine direction of the road, having on each side huge fragments of rocks, detached by evident convulsions of nature. Ere it reaches the village it passes the spot from whence this general view of Peaks, or otherwise Castleton or Mam Tor, was delineated.

This View was taken in 1806.

PEAK'S CASTLE.

2nd View.

PEAK'S CASTLE,

TOWER KEEP.

SECOND VIEW.

This view, taken from the south-west extremity of the isthmus, if it may be so called, joins the castle rock to the shivering mountain, and immediately over the celebrated cavern already alluded to, represents the keep-tower of Peak's Castle, described according to King and others in the foregoing pages. This very ancient building, perfect in its walls, is too contracted to induce a belief that it could at any time have been considered otherwise than as the last resort in case of a siege, and not intended as an habitable mansion. Its interior dimensions are but twenty-one feet by nineteen; it comprises four stories, and contains only one room on each floor; the communication was by a small circular stair in the solid wall, which throughout measured eight feet in thickness. This tower, it is supposed, had its principal entrance on the first floor, wherein is a large portal; the steps leading thereto have long been destroyed: the room below, even with the ground, was descended into by the stairs already described, and might serve as a strong apartment, from which there was probably no other outlet than the one

just mentioned. Leaving conjecture here to rest, it will now be necessary to proceed to the room above, in one corner of which is a very narrow passage to a circular closet, likewise in the walls; a small hole at the bottom, serving as a drain to the loop, evidently points out the use to which it was put: in the opposite corner is a corresponding closet, supposed to have communicated with a well for water. The stairs already mentioned lead to every floor by a narrow passage, having a sharp turn in it: leaving this, and ascending to an upper room, there is a niche with a singular canopy over it; this niche is supposed, by King, to have been a repository in Saxon times for a favourite idol god. At a later date, however, a roof appears to have been constructed (in this apartment) considerably lower than the original one, which might be presumed was even with the summit of the walls; which roof, in the form of an inverted V, must have excluded this idol, if any such had been there placed, from view: the only window is a mere opening between the two sloping parts of the roof, and possibly so left, through which to annoy besiegers with missile weapons.

The ascent to this strong den was by a narrow, winding, zig-zag walk or path, up a most formidable steep; where a very small band of soldiers might at any time defy an host of foes: the castle occupied the full extent of the area: at an extremity, on two sides, impending over awful and perfectly inaccessible precipices, was placed

the tower in question; at the opposite end of the walls, towards the south-east, the great gate, probably of Norman construction, and built by Peverel, not being so well cemented, has long since mouldered to decay.

The scenery about Castleton, of a most singular impressive nature, has been well described by various tourists, especially by Hedinger, to which, as its detail would exceed the limits of this work, the enquirer is referred.

This View was taken in the year 1806.

NORTH BERWICK MONASTERY.

Published by Longman Hurst Rees, Orme & Brown, London, April 1 1818

NUNNERY AT NORTH BERWICK,

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

FIRST VIEW.

At no considerable distance from the town of Berwick, in Haddingtonshire, and on its north-western side, is an eminence, whereon was most delightfully situated a monastery erected for Cistertian nuns. According to the author of the Supplement to Keith's Catalogue of the Bishops, it was founded by Malcolm, son of Duncan, Earl of Fife, in the year 1266; and consecrated to the Virgin Mary. To endow it much valuable property was at various times conveyed over; amongst which, it is stated, the lands of Methritch and Kirkhawston, &c. belonged to this religious house. As it, however, will be necessary to examine the opinion of another writer relative to the origin and progress of this Cistertian nunnery, it may not be improper to give the first-mentioned author's account of it in his own words.

"North Berwick, towards the mouth of the Frith of Forth, in the shire of Haddington, consecrated to the Virgin Mary, and founded by Malcolm, son of Duncan, Earl of Fife, in the year 1266. Adam de Kilconcath, Comes de Carrick, confirms to the nuns of this place the

donation of the patronage of the church of Kilconchar (formerly given them by his predecessors), by his original charter, dated at Kilconchar, in the year 1266. This is afterwards confirmed by Gamelinus, bishop of St. Andrews, in the year 1271. Dame Isabel Home, daughter to Alexander Home of Polwart, prioress of this place, gives to her kinsman, Alexander Home, in feu, the tiend sheaves in Largo church in Fife, in the year 1532. And the same family gives a tack of the parsonage tiends of Logie, in the diocese of Dumblane, to Sir Patrick Home of Polwart, and his heirs, the 24th of March, 1555. The lands of Methritch and Kirkhawston, with the churches of Maybil and Kilbride, &c. belonged to this place."

Of the ruins no very interesting fragments are in existence, except such as are delineated in the annexed view; nor does it appear to have been a splendid building: it was, however, a place of large dimensions, as is clearly evinced by foundations profusely scattered over a field of considerable extent. In regard to the surrounding country, many interesting and picturesque objects are there to be found, independent of the sea view, which cannot any where be excelled. The Frith of Forth spreads itself beneath the eye, and is occasionally enlivened by the whitened sail, whilst passing from the ocean to the various ports within its ample basin. Still further to call forth the admiration of the beholder, that singular insulated rock, the Island of Bass, is an object pre-eminently conspicuous from this place.

This View was taken in 1805.

NORTH BERWICK MONASTERY.

Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, London, April 1, 1816

NUNNERY AT NORTH BERWICK,

HADDINGTONSHIRE.

SECOND VIEW.

In the preceding page it was observed, that there are two statements relative to the foundation of the nunnery at North Berwick. The account written by the author of Keith's Catalogue of the Bishops has already been given; the other, by Sir James Dalrymple, is entitled to every consideration, from the eminent abilities of the writer, and from his known accuracy as an historian: as the last materially differs from the other in respect to the origin of this religious house, a transcription of it may be proper, as thereby a better judgment of the truth is to be discovered.

"Here was a monastery of nuns at North Berwick, founded by Duncan, Earl of Fife, which was governed by a prior and a prioress. This was Duncan, Earl of Fife, the elder; who died A. D. 1154. I have seen a charter of King David's, confirming *Eleemosynam illam quam Dunecanus Comes dedit monialibus de North Berwick et terram quæ dicitur Gillicameston Testibus Waltero Cancellario Ada Cappellano et Hugone de Morville.* To Duncan, Earl of Fife, who died anno 1154, succeeded

Duncan his son, also Earl of Fife, who gave to the monastery the lands of Muthritht in Fife, and other lands which are confirmed by King William; and also the donation by Duncan, the elder Earl of Fife, of the lands of Kirkawstown, and of two hospitals; so it is like that Earl Duncan the elder was the founder, and that the church had been originally the cell or kirk of a religious person, called Campston, which was then dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; and the hospital turned from the first use, and the rent applied to the monastery. I have seen King David's confirmation, and that by King William, and one by Duncan, Earl of Fife; and many other charters by the kings, the Earls of Fife, and Duncan, and Adam de Kilconeath, Earls of Carrick; and by bishops, and other great men, to that monastery; but were unfortunately burnt at the great fire in Edinburgh in the year 1750; and a few only preserved, which were not in the same house with the rest. The charter by the Earl Duncan the younger, confirming that of his father, is extant."

In this view Bass Island is seen at a distance, through an arch in the building; and also several of the vaults belonging to the monastery. But the most singular and striking object is the conical hill called the North Berwick Law, which, in form of a sugar-loaf, rises to a very considerable height, and becomes an excellent land-mark to the mariner in his navigation of the coast. This extraordinary hill has on its summit a signal-house, established

there since the commencement of the war, and also as a telegraph for vessels in the offing. Of the origin of these hills many and various opinions exist; they are frequently to be met with in the south of Scotland, but in general are too high to be supposed of human construction; the most reasonable conclusion, therefore, is, and in which many naturalists agree, that they must have been, in a very distant age, produced by some powerful convulsion of the earth.

This View was taken in 1805.

RICHMOND OLD PALACE,

SURRY.

In the Conqueror's survey, Shene (the name by which Richmond was called previous to the reign of Henry VII.) does not appear to be known; which leads to a conclusion that the manor was either comprehended within some adjoining one, or else the surrounding country was absolutely waste and uninhabited. Subsequent, therefore, to the above period must have been the first palace built on that interesting hill; possibly by Henry III., who dying before it was finished, left it to his son Edward I. to complete. Others again assert, that not until the time of Edward III. was any building there: the one erected was for the times so splendid, that by way of distinction it was named Shene. Here, however, Edward died; his death being occasioned, it is said, by the loss of his beloved, his heroic son Edward, the Black Prince. To ascertain with absolute certainty who the original founder might have been is next to an impossibility, for records and historians disagree, the former carrying its antiquity a century higher than the latter. However, be that as it may, Richmond for ages has been a favourite

retreat with our English monarchs, and as such became occasionally occupied by most of the succeeding princes, especially after the reign of Henry V., who not only enlarged, but considerably beautified it. At last it unfortunately took fire, and was totally consumed on the 21st December, 1498. Henry VII., who resided there at the time, commanded a new palace to rise out of its ruins; which, in compliment to his early title, took its name. But scarcely had this admirable seat been finished when it was consecrated by his death. The drawings still in existence depict the palace alluded to as replete with Gothic elegance and grandeur, and leave us to lament that the annexed gateway is the principal part which at present remains. At what time, however, Richmond was destroyed or fell into decay does not with any certainty appear; probably the civil wars hastened its demolition, for it was known to suffer severely in those unfortunate times.

The views from the hill are at once bold, varied, and picturesque: whilst the eye is lost in landscape, and in tracing the windings of the Thames, which carrying its tide to this place, a distance of sixty Italian miles from its influx, boasts advantages no other river in Europe can claim; the mind is employed in contemplating the amenities of a spot, rendered at this hour particularly interesting, from having in its neighbourhood an occasional summer retreat of our beloved monarch, His Majesty George the Third.

CAREW CASTLE,

PEMBROKESHIRE.

RHYS-AP-THEODORE, one of the princes of South Wales, if not the founder of this castle, was, according to Leland, greatly instrumental in the reparation of it. From this prince it descended to Gerald de Carrio, who married Nesta his daughter, and was lieutenant of this part of the country under King Henry I. In the noble family of Carew, by which name his descendants were denominated, it continued for many generations; but during the reign of King Henry VIII. it devolved to the crown by forfeiture, and was afterwards leased out to Sir John Perrot and others, who parted with their respective terms to Sir John Carew, by which means it again became vested in his family; he having obtained a grant of it in fee from King Charles I. and from thence has descended to its present possessor, James Bernard, Esq. of Crowcomb House, by marriage with the heiress of the Carews.

The family of Carew is of great antiquity, and was originally called De Montgomery. This branch of it derives its descent from Arnulph de Montgomery, brother to Robert, Earl of Shrewsbury, who lived temp. Henry I.;

but this genealogy, Mr. Grose observes, is difficult to be reconciled to history.

Carew Castle, distant five miles from Pembroke, is situated near an arm of Milford Haven. Its dimensions are of considerable extent; and even from its present appearance it bears evident marks of its original strength. The round towers at the several extremities are supported by several buttresses, and convey to the beholder uncommon ideas of grandeur. Towards the river, the windows, which are of a circular form, still exist in good preservation; but the opposite side of the castle has no remains worthy of notice, the whole of that part of the building being in a very ruinous state.

ABBOTSBURY ABBEY.

London. Published as the Act directs, by G.J. Parkyns, Esq. Nov.r 1, 1791.

ABBOTSBURY ABBEY,

DORSETSHIRE.

THIS is a view of the great granary of the abbey, which, immense as it now appears, seems to have been originally larger; for at the east end of it is a building in ruins, apparently once connected with it. On the north side is a projection, which forms an entrance; and there was a similar one on the south, now demolished. The precise date of this building is not known, but it is certainly of great antiquity.

The names of the benefactors may be found in Leland's Collectanea, who informs us, that "Orke œconomus Canuti Regis, et Tola ejus uxor fuerunt fundatores." The charter of King Canute, and the institution of the fraternity by Orcius, are printed in Saxon, in the first volume of Dugdale's Monasticon. The yearly revenues of this abbey, when it was dissolved by King Henry VIII., were £390 19*s.* 2¾*d.*; and the site of it was granted by the same monarch, in the 35th year of his reign, to Sir Giles Strangwaies, from whom it has descended to its present possessor, the Earl of Ilchester. Thomas Strangwaies, Esq., an ancestor of this earl, in the year 1505, founded a

chantry in the abbey church, and endowed it to maintain a mass daily, for ever, for the souls of his ancestors and friends; and the abbot bound himself to provide a monk to celebrate the same, subject on non-performance to a penalty of 3*s*. 4*d*. to the bishop, and a like sum to the heirs of the Strangwaies for every omission.

The town is a place of considerable trade, nor is the country uninteresting to a traveller. Abbotsbury has long been remarkable for a famous swannery.

MARGAM PRIORY.

Pub.d by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, Jan.1.1815

MARGAM ABBEY,

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THE subject of the annexed view exhibits a small portion of what now only remains of Margam Abbey, founded by the Earl of Gloucester, in 1147, for monks of the Cistertian order. This building Giraldus describes as *nobili Cistercanum ordinis monasterium*, and praises as remarkable for its munificence and liberality towards the distressed. The opinion of the above writer, relative to the general splendour of the edifice, appears the prevalent one of every historian and beholder, and consequently by such it has been uniformly celebrated for its extreme elegance. This abbey, after the dissolution, being converted into a family mansion, continued perfect till towards the middle of the last century, when, at the close of the same, the chapter-house, that pure gem of gothic splendour, became a perfect ruin. Walls only remain to point out what many, yet living, recollect in all its loveliness: to describe this, recourse must be had to contemporary writers of veracity; these invariably mention the abbey as having exhibited specimens of extraordinary gothic

taste. The chapter-house appears to have been circular, 50 feet diameter; from its centre a clustered column branched into ribs of most elegant construction; these diverged into various ramifications on every side, and were met in acute angles, forming pointed arches, with similar ones springing from the walls, in which were windows of great beauty and of just proportions; these ribs and their arches supported a roof of stone: unfortunately the lead that protected it from the weather having been removed for various purposes, the rain percolating displaced the mortar from the joints, and occasioned it to fall in the year 1799. Of the abbey church scarce any traces are now visible, excepting the general foundation, and likewise four clustered columns, supposed to have supported the tower; these, together with the steps appertaining to the high altar, overgrown with moss and covered with briars, present a most striking contrast to former scenes, and to those times when the sacred fane was assailed by votive offering, and worn to a polish by the ever bended knee. Independent of the above, fragments of early skill are often met with, particularly that species of flooring called Roman tiles: under a layer, being the lowermost of three, were found, after digging somewhat deeper, an immense heap of human bones; these, it is said, not even tradition can account for. In various places sculptured remains of former ages frequently occur; on one is the following inscription,—" *senatus populusque veromanus*

divo Tito divi Vespasiani F. Vespasiano augusto :" such relics as these combine to indicate the former importance and antiquity of the situation.

At the dissolution of the abbey, which surrendered to an order from the crown, in the reign of Henry VIII., its revenues were valued at £151 per annum. Recently it was the mansion of Lord Mansel, but since has been taken down, and the materials removed by Mr. Talbot to his newly erected residence at Penrice.

This View was taken in 1803.

CARISBROOK CASTLE.

London, Publish'd as the Act directs by C & W Nicol, Pall Mall, July 1 1806

CARISBROOK CASTLE,

ISLE OF WIGHT.

The keep of Carisbrook castle, given in the annexed view, is taken on its approach from Newport, the capital of the Isle of Wight: it rises majestically over the hill, and forms, from whatsoever point of the compass it is seen, an object strikingly majestic and picturesque. There are various accounts of the antiquity of this noble work: some writers contend it to have existed previous to the invasion of Great Britain by the Saxons, which is corroborated by their own annals; for in the year 530, it is therein recorded, when *Cerdic* subdued the island, he found a fortress of great strength at this place. In those early days it was not customary to environ castles with out-works: at Carisbrook, it is pretty evident, the keep and the surrounding walls, part of which at the east end is broken away, were not erected at one and the same time. This circumstance further confirms the foregoing opinion, especially as in Domesday Book it appears the wall round the base court, and also the outer fortification, was added by William Fitzosborne, the first lord of the

island under the conqueror; after whose death the castle and lands reverted to the crown, by the forfeiture of Roger de Bretville.

It is not within the scope of this work to give more than a general outline of a spot memorable in history, and more especially from its having been the prison of our unfortunate Charles. The entrance to it is over a bridge on the west side, through a gate in a curtain, constructed by order of Elizabeth, in the 40th year of her reign: passing hence over a second bridge, a strong machicolated gate with a portcullis next appears, built by Lord Woodville, in the reign of Henry IV.; beyond this gate, the inner court contains, amongst other fragments, the remains of the chapel, &c. and in the court is situated the governor's house, &c. &c.; adjoining to it are ruins of other buildings, supposed to have been a part thereof. Between the back of the apartments and the north wall of the castle, a passage extended towards the west, wherein was a flight of steps, that formerly ascended to the ramparts, and also to a small chamber at the east end; this is reported to have opened into the upper story, and into the bed-room occupied by King Charles: in this passage is shown a window, from whence his Majesty attempted the escape recorded in history. Mr. Henry Firebrace, however, observes the attempt was made from the window in his chamber, which yet is to be observed on the outside of the castle. In the reign of

Queen Elizabeth, probably at the time of the Spanish armada, the strength of Carisbrook was considerably improved: extensive outworks were then added; these consisted of an irregular pentagon, encompassed by a deep ditch.

This View was taken in 1807.

GARSTANG CASTLE.

Pub.d by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, Paternoster Row, Jan. 1. 1815.

GARSTANG, OR GREENHAUGH CASTLE,

LANCASHIRE.

The only remains of a very considerable castle is the tower given in the annexed plate, situated in the hundred of Amounderness, county of Lancaster, and one mile from the small market town of which it generally bears the name. The situation is commanding, and the views fine, extending over the adjacent country, and overlooking Garstang, which forms a scenery extremely pleasing to the eye. The documents relative to this place are not many, nor are they particularly interesting: the singularity of the building, its shattered state, together with the general effect, led to the selection of it rather as an object for the pencil than on account of any historical circumstance that related to it.

This building is said to have been erected by Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby, in the reign of Henry VII. There are writers, however, who pretend to trace its origin to the Saxon heptarchy. That a strong hold might have been there in those very early times is more than probable, but it is by no means so that this building should have been part of it; on the contrary, the general

tone of the edifice strongly marks the age of Henry, to which period it may therefore be said, with strict propriety, to belong. In further support of this supposition, Stanley, having, by his influence at court, secured for himself and his successors large estates, the property of noblemen proscribed as traitors, found it necessary to erect a castle as a security, and protection of his person, against their high resentments. The fragment now in existence is said to be but an extremely small portion of the original building, which was hexagonal, and flanked with similar towers at each of the angles: such an arrangement was as well calculated for elegance as for defence.

As Garstang is connected with the castle of Greenhaugh, (as by some it is called), it cannot be improper to give a concise outline of its history. This town, situated on the post-road, at nearly an equal distance between Lancaster and Preston, is skirted by the western banks of the river Wyre, and benefited by the Lancaster canal, which opens great facilities to the establishment of manufactories in the neighbourhood; and no doubt will prove a source of wealth and extension to a place at present scarcely consisting of 80 houses, with a population under one thousand inhabitants. Charles II. granted a charter, whereby it is governed by a bailiff and seven burgesses, with a weekly market on Thursday, and three annual fairs. About a mile to the south is the parish church, rebuilt in 1746, in consequence of the former one having been undermined by an inundation of the river: in mo-

nastic times this church was impropriated to the abbey of Cockerstand, and has chapels at Market Garstang and Pilling, near which latter place is a spot remarkable for a phenomenon similar to what occurred at Solway. The east side of Pilling Moss is about three miles west of Garstang. On Saturday, the 26th of January, 1744-5, part of the same, lying between Hescombhouses and Wildbear, rose considerably: it soon sunk in the same proportion, and shortly after kept moving towards the south, until at least 100 acres of valuable land was covered by it, to the height of 15 feet. A traveller had a very narrow escape: perceiving it tremble, and fancying he saw it move, alarmed at the idea, he hastily retreated, and thereby was saved from inevitable destruction.

This View was taken in 1806.

PEMBROKE CASTLE,

PEMBROKESHIRE.

THE original building having been destroyed by fire, as some authors report, it was rebuilt by Giraldus, lieutenant to King Henry I. in South Wales, and ancestor to Giraldus Cambrensis, about A. D. 1106; but, as if it were destined to misfortune, this edifice was soon afterwards plundered and burnt by Cadwgan ap Blethyn, who made the wife and children of Giraldus prisoners. The victor's son, however, made amends by erecting the present structure, which, in Leland's time, is described as being very large and strong, being double warded. The architecture is Norman, with a mixture of Gothic: it has two gates; the innermost, with the principal tower, is the view here given. The walls of this tower are fourteen feet thick, and in other parts of correspondent dimensions; the whole conveying great ideas of the strength of our antient castellated buildings.

With respect to the situation of Pembroke Castle, it stands upon a very hard rock, and on one side is level with the town, which is one of the most extensive and opulent in South Wales; and is almost encircled by two creeks,

which are arms of Milford Haven, from whose banks the castle appears a very noble object: the great variety of its parts, some of them in good preservation, and the shipping on the river contributed not a little to the beauty of the scene.

In this town there was a Benedictine priory, dedicated to St. Nicholas, but subordinate to the abbey of St. Martin, at Sayes in Normandy. It was seized by King Edward III., and restored by Henry IV.; but being suppressed among the alien priories by Henry VI., it was granted by that monarch to Humphry, Duke of Gloucester, in the 19th year of his reign; and he made it a cell to the abbey of St. Albans, which it continued to be until the dissolution.

FINIS.

T. DAVISON, Lombard-street,
Whitefriars, London.